REGD. NO. B. 1055

INSURANCE
Nothing can take the place of one's own country. ONE'S OWN INSURANCE COMPANIES are the BEST.

The Bombay Chronicle

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

PRICE ONE ANNA

INSURANCE
SWADESHI in INSURANCE is easy. INDIAN INSURANCE COMPANIES are ready with their service.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. XXII No. 19 BOMBAY TUESDAY, JANUARY 23, 1934 TWELVE PAGES

PRINCES CHAMBER BECOMES DISRUPTED BODY

Khatmandu And Towns In Ruins

Chief Held Up In Camp While Thousands Are Dead In Land

EXAGGERATED MONGHYR REPORTS

Nepal having up till now been cut off from the rest of the world, the appalling loss of lives and damage to property suffered by the capital and other towns of Nepal as a result of the recent earthquake are only just coming to light.

Thousands of Nepalese are reported to have been killed or injured and Katmandu (the capital of Nepal) and two other towns are in ruins. Communications have been badly disorganised and trains are not running.

The Maharajah who went tiger shooting on the eve of the disaster is still unable to reach the Capital, being held up by the breakdown of rail and road communications.

The anxiety caused among the public by the report (not circulated by the Associated Press) that some thousands have been killed in Monghyr alone is allayed by the latest official estimate that the "number of persons killed in the whole of Bihar including Monghyr does not exceed 4,000."

The Secretary of State conveys to the Viceroy the League of Nations sympathy with the sufferers in the earthquake.—A. P.

No Casualty At British Legation

CALCUTTA, Jan. 22.

According to a telegram dated the 18th Jan. from the Associated correspondent at Raxaul received here to-day, all the main lines of communication are cut off with the exception of the Birganj-Nepal telephone lines as a result of the earthquake on 15th inst.

The Birganj Telephone Office reports that Patan, Bhadgawn and Katmandu are in ruins.

Only some portions of the Singha Bahadur Palace have escaped.

It is reported that some thousands have been killed or injured.

There was no casualty in the British Legation at Katmandu.—A. P.

NEPAL MAHARAJA'S DAUGHTER KILLED

Royal Palace Collapses During Earthquake

CALCUTTA, Jan. 22.

Enquiries with the Consul-General of Nepal in Calcutta show that though details regarding the fate of Katamundu are not available, news has reached him that Nepal's capital has suffered badly due to the earthquake. A portion of the Maharaja's palace has collapsed and one of the Maharaja's daughter lost her life.

Anxiety is felt here for the large number of Bengalis residing at Katamundu.—United Press.

DAMAGE TO BRITISH LEGATION

NEW DELHI, Jan. 22.

The rumour of damage to the British Legation in Khatmandu and the loss of life is persistent alson from the Gurkha depot near Gorakhpur. The Maharaja has still been held up at his camp in Banbassa.—A. P.

HEAVY DEATH-ROLL

CALCUTTA, Jan. 22.

Nepal is reported to have suffered severely as a result of the recent earthquake, and all the three important towns namely Khatmandu, Bhadgaum and Patna were badly shaken, almost all the buildings being either demolished or damaged.

The death roll is understood to be heavy. A letter received by an official of the Nepal Government in Calcutta reveals that people are living either in tents or in the open.

There was however no fire accompanying the shock.

It is understood that no member of the Ruling Family was involved in the disaster, although the nobility suffered heavily. General Punna Shamshere Jung of Birganj is reported to have been injured, but he does not belong to the Nepal Government.

It is further understood that the Nepal side of Purnea suffered heavily, and the buildings, it is reported, survived the shock. The Nepal Government Railway was considerably damaged and no trains are running at present.—A. P.

Rs. 10,000 FOR RELIEF

PATNA, Jan. 22

It is understood that the Maharaja of Dumraon has donated Rs. 10,000 to the "Lord Willingdon Fund" for distressed people in North Bihar.—(United Press).

Dr. SOMMER GIVES Rs. 5,000

NEW DELHI, Jan. 22

Dr. Sommer, Manager for India of the Allianz and Suttgarter Life Insurance Co., has contributed Rs. 5,000 to the Viceroy's Earthquake Relief Fund. Dr. Sommer personally presented the amount to the Viceroy to-day.—A. P.

RELIEF PARTY LEAVES BENARES

BENARES, Jan. 22.

It is understood, Shri Sampurnand, Provincial Congress leader, Benares, left with several volunteers for Muzaffarpur for relief work. The volunteers are reported to have left with medicines, blankets, rugs and warm clothes.

Appeal for funds has so far been well responded. In two days over Rs. 2,000 have been collected.—United Press.

(More 'Quake News on Pages 4 & 9.)

ATTACK ON JAWAHAR

He Speaks A Lot But Says Nathing On Current Politics

J. M. MEHTA'S LATEST

Says He Is Last Person To Support Legislation Designed Against Private Temple Owners.

POONA, Jan. 22.

"Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru is speaking a lot, but saying nothing. He speaks on every conceivable topic from the brotherhood of man and the fatherhood of God to the earthquake havoc, but he has not a word to say on current politics. The Democratic Swaraj Party alone in the country has courageously come out with a plea for political action. All othees are content to acquiesce in the present political paralysis", said Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, while addressing a meeting at the Shivajee Mandir at Poona on Sunday.

"It is fashionable now to condemn Dr. Moonje and communalism in general terms, but people who do so have no courage to condemn the Communal Award. Is it because Gandhiji has sanctioned it by his signature to the Poona Pact and therefore the Congressmen feel committed to it?"

Making clear his own position about the removal of untouchabilitf, Mr. Mehta said that he was unequivocally in favour of its removal, but he would be the last person to support legislation designed to violate the right of private owners of temples to regulate the entry of public as they liked."—A. P.

AND STILL IT COMES!

MUZZAFARPUR, Jan. 22.

A further earthquake shock was felt at 1|15 a.m. and there were loud cries from the panic-stricken inmates in the encampments. No damage so far is reported.

Muzaffarpur is being gradually evacuated and the people are rushing out to other places.—A. P.

ISTANBUL FEELS 'QUAKE SHOCKS

LONDON, Jan. 22

Istanbul.—Several earthquake shocks were felt here and in the capital yesterday. No damage has been done, but the populace is nervous and apprehensive.—Reuter.

ALIPORE RECORDS SHOCKS

CALCUTTA, Jan. 22.

Interviewed by the "United Press", Dr. Sen, Mtteorologist at the Alipore Observatory, stated that after the big shock of January 15 no severe shocks were recorded by the Seismographs at Alipore. Two shocks of a moderate intensity and a a large number of feeble shocks, all apparently originating in North Bihar have been recorded. During the last 27 hours four such shocks were recorded.—United Press.

AMENDMENT TO MONETARY BILL

Silver Group Agree To Compromise Plan

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.

Senator Wheeler states that the Silver Group compromised on the plan which is "purchase proposition" designed to stabilise silver and keep it pegged to gold, so that there may be no fluctuation.

The scheme is intended to prevent the flood of silver from entering the United States from abroad and will be offered as an amendment to the Monetary Bill.—Reuter's Special.

WON'T MEET IN NEXT MARCH

FUTILE UNITY MOVE

Opposition Proves To Be Too Strong To Be Won Over

NEW DELHI, Jan. 22.

All efforts made by the Princes of the Standing Committee of the Chamber of Princes to save the Chamber from disruption have proved futile and the meeting of the Committee has dispersed after informing the Political Secretary that they would not like to hold the session of the Chamber next march and will wait till next November.

The Maharajah of Patiala and his allies have been making every endeavour to persuade the other Princes like Kashmere, Bhopal and Kapurthala to return to the

Maharaja of Patiala, Chancellor of the Chamber of Princes

Chamber and put their suggestion for its reorganization, but the opposition seems to be strong and Political quarter consider that the decision to postpone the session of the Chamber is in the circumstances a wise one.

Another reason why the Chamber is not making headway is that a number of States think that their interests are better protected through direct negotiations with the Paramount Power and that in matters of common concern between them and British India, the Federal Machinery would be much better than working through the Princes' Chamber and complicating the issues.

The Chamber of Princes will, however, be kept going, though in a state of suspended animation as its birth took place through His Majesty's sanction and its disappearance or reorganization must also receive, sanction from the same authority.—A. P.

LEAGUE SYMPATHY

NEW DELHI, Jan. 22

The Secretary of State for India has cabled the Viceroy the following telegram which he received on January 20 from Geneva:—

"Council of League of Nations, before closing its session to-day, desired to express to Government and people of India in name of League its sincere sympathy on occasion of recent earthquake."

NEED FOR BLANKETS.

The following telegram has been received in the Home Dept. from the Bihar Government in reply to the telegram of Jan. 19:

"Impossible at present to estimate scale of relief and reconstruction that will be necessary. Extent of disaster will be known only when normal communication can be re-opened. At present great need for blankets and clothing."—A. P.

"I WILL NOT CEASE FIRE"

Lord Carson Has No Use For White Paper Armistice

LETTER TO "POST"

"I Only Ask Equal And Impartial Treatment To All Members Of Party."

LONDON, Jan. 22

Lord Carson in a letter to The "Morning Post," with reference to the armistice suggestion says so far as he was concerned an armistice was unnecessary.

"I only asked that all members of the Conservative Party should receive equal and impartial treatment. I will not cease "fire on enemy" who oppose this principle.—Reuter's Special.

(A "Reuter" message on January 20th said:—

Suggestion of armistice until select committee reports is made by the Marquis of Titchfield in a letter to "Morning Post" with reference to the controversy between General Page Croft and Lord Stonehaven.

Correspondence and speeches in which Lord Carson reinforced Gen. Page Croft were going on for a week.

Lord Titchfield suggests waiting until the Select Committee's report when "we can take action if needed."

"Until then I suggest that Gen. Page Croft and Lord Carson fire on the enemy and not friends."

The "Morning Post" in an editorial note on this asks if Lord Titchfield can persuade the advocates of the White Paper to observe the armistice.)

"ATLANTIQUE" IRREPARABLE

LONDON, Jan. 22

Paris.—The Seine Commercial Court decided that the liner "Atlantique" is irreparable and ordered the insurers to pay 170 million francs and costs.—Reuter.

(On January 4, the 50,000 ton French liner "Atlantique" caught fire in the Channel. The vessel cost 500 million francs and it was stated in the event of total loss the London underwriters would have to find a million sterling.).

STOP PRESS

STAVISKY AFFAIR.

LONDON, Jan. 22.

Paris.—M. Chautemps' inquest over the Stavisky affair has been followed by speedy action. M. Guichard, Director, Judiciary Department, Paris Prefecture of Police, has retired on his request. He has already reached the pension age. Two other high police officers have been suspended; two others are required to give a written explanation of their actions and M. Ducloux, Controller, General Surete, Generale, has been suspended. M. Chautemps is tabling a bill relating to the reorganisation of the police to-day. The Stavisky incidents continue to enliven Paris. Two barristers fought in the grand hall of Palais Justice. One was thrown on the tiled floor and had his gown torn.—Reuter's Extra Special.

LONDON, Jan. 22.

Tokio.—Genera Araki, Japan's 57 year old War Minister, has resigned owing to ill-health due to pneumonia and prolonged overwork. He has recommended Hayashi, Inspector General, Military Education, to succeed him. Araki, who was almost unknown a few years ago, became famous because he is regarded as the only man capable of filling the post of the War Minister during the Manchurian crisis.—Reuter's Extra Special.

Schuster As Reserve Bank Governor?

Blackett Analogy Lends Colour To London Story

(From Our Special Correspondent.)

NEW DELHI, Jan. 22.

One of the reasons which apparently led to the appointment of Sir George Schuster's successor without an extension being granted to Sir George, is stated to be the desire of the Government to utilize the services of the present Finance Member for the Governorship of the Reserve Bank.

This story is given out by the London correspondent of the Roy's Weekly who asserts this morning that it has been decided to appoint Sir George Schuster to the Governorship of the Reserve Bank.

If his turns out true, then Sir George Schuster would soon, after relinquishing the appointment as the Finance Member, be placed on special duty and proceed to London for a holiday and utilize his time for discussions in London with the Bank of England and Treasury officials and return before the autumn session of the Assembly.

BLACKETT PARALLEL

It may be recalled that when Sir Basil Blackett promoted his Reserve Bank scheme, there were many who suggested that he should be the first Governor of the Bank. There may therefore be some basis for the London report.

Indian political opinion holds that if the first Governor of the Bank is not to be an Indian, it would be better if Sir George Schuster is selected, as he is credited with holding strong opinions on India's financial and currency matters which he has not been allowed by London to give effect to. For instance, his decision not to link the Rupee to Sterling was turned down by the Secretary of State.

Death Penalty For Possession Of Arms

MORE RESTRICTIONS ON PRESS

BENGAL BILL TO SUPPRESS TERRORISM

CALCUTTA, Jan. 22.

With the object of dealing more effectively with terrorism, a Bill known as the Bengal Criminal Law Amendment Bill of 1934 will be introduced in the current session of the Legislative Council by the Home Member providing death penalty for possession and manufacture of arms and explosives if offenders intended to use them for the commission of murder or abetment. The Bill also makes provision for extreme penalty for sale of fire arms with the intent to murder or abetment of offence.

OBJECTS AND REASONS.

According to the statement of objects and reasons the necessity for this provision has arisen from the fact that several cases of use of country-made arms have recently come to the notice of Government. The bill seeks to make existing temporary Criminal Law Amendment Acts of 1925 and 1930 permanent as in the opinion of the Government "the terrorist conspiracy has unfortunately gone past the stage when it can be regarded as an ephemeral movement," and temporary legislation keeps alive in the mind of terrorists that the Government will before long be deprived of their special measures.

MUZZLING PRESS.

The bill proposes to amend the Indian Press Act relating to Bengal empowering Government to demand security or forfeit security or forfeit press for publication of prohibited information and expressing "undue concern and sympathy for detenus and convicts in the Andaman Islands." The press is also made liable for publication of identity of witnesses before Special Courts when this is forbidden. The Bill, it is understood, will be introduced at the end of this month, when the Home Member will move its reference to a select committee of the house.—A. P.

BENGAL COUNCIL VOTES MORE MONEY FOR MILITARY

CALCUTTA Jan. 22

During question time in the Bengal Legislative Council to-day replying to a question, the Home Member stated that altogether 1,748 persons were confined in detention camps, jails and in interment up to the end of December. Of these 766 were in detention camps, 624 in jails, 255 were interned in villages and 104 interned at home.

After question hour, the Home Member presented the report of the Select Committee on the Bengal Arms Smuggling Bill.

On a motion tabled by the Finance Member, the Council sanctioned the following expenditure in 1931-32 in excess to the grant voted for, namely, Rs. 25,137 for posting Military forces and Rs. 42,132 for constructing temporary Military Barracks in Chittagong.—(United Press).

NILA NAGINI'S SON

CALCUTTA, Jan. 22.

Serios, the six year old son of Miss Nila Cram Cook has been brought to Calcutta from Ahmedabad by the Police under a production warrant. This information was conveyed to-day to the Chief Presidency Magistrate by an officer of the C. I. D. The boy, however, was not produced in the court.

The Magistrate directed him to be sent to the St. James School.—A. P.

FRANCE AND BRITISH QUOTAS

Cotton Not Included In Restoration List

LONDON, Jan. 22

It is understood that cotton is not included in the commodities whereon France restores the British quotas to 100 per cent. The list has not yet been published.—Reuter.

TABULATED ADLETS

1 Anna Per Word.

Minimum Re. 1.

SMALL ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these columns on cash payment and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Abbreviations and numbers (up to 10 figures) are to be counted as complete words.

ADVERTISEMENTS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words—"Box No.—The "Bombay Chronicle"—must be paid for. The Management reserves to themselves the right of refusing any advertisement without giving ANY reason for doing so.

BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Advertisements will ensure correct insertions; otherwise no responsibility for any mistake will be accepted by the Management. Unclaimed replies to the Advertisements are destroyed after about a month.

REPLIES TO THE ADVERTISEMENTS should be addressed carefully as under: "Box No.—The Advertisement Department, The "Bombay Chronicle," Red Building, Parsi Bazaar Street, BOMBAY. To avoid mistakes the Box Number should be written distinctly.

1. PERSONAL.

Mahomoud Bey, the Famous Egyptian Spiritualist, who has astonished the world by his wonderful powers and his remarkable predictions, now is in Bombay at 3rd Floor, Lansdowne House, behind Regal Theatre, Apollo Bunder, Bombay. His Fee is Rs. 5 for 3 Questions to be spiritually solved in your presence. (1861).

14. HOUSES & FLATS TO LET.

To Let—To Vegetarian Hindus, attractive three-room flat, in Raval Building, Hindu Colony, Dadar, near Tilak Bridge. Rent Rs. 55. 1663

56. EDUCATIONAL.

Want Success in Life? Become Master of English. Get particulars from the Tutorial Institute, Delhi, 33|2. (7813).

74. AGENCIES WANTED

Applications are invited from persons desiring to take up the Selling Agency of the "Bombay Chronicle" Daily and Sunday Editions, particularly at Rajahmundry, Malegaon, Barnagar, Ratlam, Larkhana, Mirpurkas, Sd. Jhansi, Jubbulpore, Manmad, Dhond, Pandharpur, Raichur, Balapur, Ernakulam, Dharmavaram, Trivandrum, Bezwada, Cochin, Coimbatore, Cocanada Guntur, Nidadavole, Palghar, Ongole, Ottapalam, Samalkot, Salem, Katni, Meerut, Agra, Kamptee, Seoni, Saugor, Ajmer, Harda, Mysore, Anantapur, Nandura, Dehra Dun, Honawar, Delhi Simla, Wardha-Castle, Rock Arvi, Ellichpur, Hinganghat, Kamptee, Pithapuram, Madras, Adoni, Nellore, Gwalior, Mhow. Sangli, Satara. Write for terms and conditions to the Manager, the "Bombay Chronicle", Co., Ltd., P. O. Box No. 322, Bombay.

76. TRADE FORECASTS.

Fees charged after the forecast is correct. To-day's forecast 100 per cent. Guranteed correct. This scheme followed to convince all the customers. Absolutely no fear of loss. Avail the Golden opportunity. Consult the Master Cotton Reporters, 457, Sandhurst Road, Dwarkadas Mansion, Bombay 4. 1862

85. ENGINEERS.

Applications are invited and will be received by the undersigned before 5-2-34 for the post of the Municipal Engineer for Kurla City Municipality on a graded salary of Rs. 160-15-250 plus Rs. 30 as conveyance allowance. Only qualified Engineers need apply. M. N. Patankar, President, Kurla City Municipality. Municipal Office, Kurla, 20th January, 1934. 7871

87. ASTROLOGERS.

Horoscope—For Chart, Life, Out-Line, Instructor, Self-Reading, Planets. Charges Moderate. Apply: "Rikshi Desciple" Ganesh Typing Office, Postal Buildings, Parel, Bombay 12, or 21 Umersee Devji Building, Ashlane, B.B Dadar. (1864).

154. MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

A Bargain—Norwegian Glazed Newsprint paper 30" x 40"—50lbs. and 35" x 45"—62lbs. For Sale at one Anna and Six Pies per pound. Apply "Bombay Chronicle" Co Ltd.

155. MISCELLANEOUS WANTED.

Wanted Silent Mythological Films "Ramayan" preferred. Send synopsis prices: A.H. Naser & Co. Princess Street. (1860).

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT announcements, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per column inch Per insertion
1st Insertion ..	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion ..	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion ..	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions ..	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified

TENDER FOR BUILDING.

SEALED TENDERS are invited for constructing a Building at Dadar. Cost Rs. 27,000 only.

Copies of Tenders etc can be had from the office of the undersigned during office-hours.

KORA & BHATT,
Architects, etc.
22, Apollo St., Fort.
1865.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. "SHYOGEN MARU."

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per the above steamer are hereby informed of her arrival here on 21st JANUARY, 1934, from Japan via ports 'en route' and requested to present Bills of Lading for counter-signature without delay. Applications for survey should be made in writing to the undersigned within 7 days after discharging and prior to removal of cargo from the Landing Shed.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

Public Notice

THE WESTERN INDIA RACE HORSE OWNERS' ASSOCIATION, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the THIRD ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Association will be held at Mr. GOOLAMHUSEIN ESSAJI'S STABLES RACE COURSE on FRIDAY, 23rd March, 1934, at 6 p.m. for the following purposes:—

1. To receive from the Committee the Balance Sheet and Statement of Accounts for the year ended 31st December. 1933.
2. To elect the office-bearers and members of the Committee for the year 1934-35.
3. To transact any other business that might be brought forward with the permission of the Chairman.

A. C. ARDESHIR,
A. M. KHAIRAZ,
Joint Hony. Secretaries.
23rd January, 1934.
3732

THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC SUPPLY & TRAMWAYS CO., LTD.

LOST OLD SHARE CERTIFICATE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the SHARE CERTIFICATE in respect of one Ordinary Share No. 134171 of the Old Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Co., Ltd., standing in the joint names of Mr. Goostasp Pestanjee Patell and Bai Shirin Goostasp Patell has been LOST or MISLAID. Any claim in respect of these shares should be notified to the Company at their Registered Office, Electric House, Post Fort, Bombay No. 1 within 15 days from the date hereof, otherwise an Allotment Letter for the shares of the new Company into which the said old shares has been converted will be issued irrespective of any claim in respect thereof

Dated, 23rd January, 1934.
1858

N. Y. K. LINE

BOMBAY-JAPAN via COLOMBO & PORTS

Steamers	Tons	Arrive	Leave
Tottori Maru	5973	18 Jan	27 Jan
Nagato Maru	5901	23 Jan.	3 Feb.
*Tango Maru	6893	30 Jan.	12 Feb.
Mayebashi Maru	7005	17 Feb	27 Feb.

*Passenger steamer with excellent accommodation and services £50 Return.

COLOMBO-JAPAN via PORTS

Steamers	Tons	Leave Colombo
Hakone Maru	10500	8 Feb.
Suwa Maru	10700	20 Feb.
Fushimi Maru	11000	6 Mar.

COLOMBO-MARSEILLES-LONDON

Steamers	Tons	Leave Colombo
Hakusan Maru	10500	31 Jan
Haruna Maru	10500	14 Feb.

HONGKONG-SAN FRANCISCO

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
Tatsuta Maru	17000	21 Feb.
Asama Maru	17000	7 Mar.

KOBE-SEATTLE via VANCOUVER

Steamers	Tons	Leave Kobe
Hiye Maru	11600	19 Feb.
Hetan Maru	11600	10 Mar.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA
Cox's Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.
Phone No. 20279:
Telegrams: "YUSEN".

Osaka Shoshen Kaisha
O. S. K. Line

REGULAR SERVICE
To Japan Via
SINGAPORE HONG-NOKG & SHANGHAI

Steamers.	Arrival.	Departure
Hague Maru	7th Jan.	22nd Jan.
Choyo „	20th „	29th „
Shogen „	21st „	9th Feb.
Havre „	23rd „	6th „
Havana „	8th Feb.	22nd „
Yoneyama „	10th „	5th Mar.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA LTD.
(Incorporated in Japan)
Taj Building Hornby Road Bombay
Telegrams:—"Shosen".

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA OF MYSORE

4% Conversion Loan

1953—1963 ISSUED AT PAR.

FREE OF BRITISH INDIAN & MYSORE INCOME-TAX.

OPEN from 15th December, 1933 to 15th March, 1934 inclusive subject to closure at any time without Notice by Government.

Subscriptions may be in Mysore Government 6 1|4 per cent. Loan 1940; 6 1|2 per cent. Loan 1941-51 and 5 1|2 per cent. Bonds1938, Savings Bank Fixed Deposits as noted in the Notification.

A cash bonus based on the present value of the excess in nterest of the current Loans over 4 per cent. is payable at the following rates immediately.

6¼% LOAN 1940.	Rs. 13-5-0	per Rs. 100, Face Value.
6½% LOAN 1941-51.	Rs. 16-8-0	do.
5½% BONDS 1938.	Rs. 6-10-0	do.

A special bonus of Annas Two per cent. will be allowed on applications for conversion of the above three Loans received on or before the 25th January, 1934.

For terms of conversion of the various kinds of deposits please refer to the notification.

The holders may, if they so desire, tender the cash bonus and interest as subscription to the loan for further amounts in multiples of Rs. 100.

Brokerage will be allowed to recognised Brokers and Bankers at the rate of 3|32 per cent.

For further particulars, please refer to Mysore Government Notification No. Fl. 3147-55/G. F-172-33, dated 11th December, 1933, or apply to the Comptroller, Mysore Government, Bangalore or any interest paying Treasury in the State or any Branch or Head Office of the Imperial Bank of India and of the Bank of Mysore, Ltd.

M. VENKATESA IYENGAR,
Comptroller.

KOHINOOR CINEMA

DADAR (B.B.)

(The Pet Theatre of Cine-fans from Bombay Suburbs).

Shows the Tale of Romance with the Romantic Star of the Screen:

RAMON NOVARRO

IN

"A NIGHT IN CAIRO"

DELIGHTFUL MUSIC, SPICY DIALOGUES. HE WILL CATCH YOU BY YOUR HEART.

also showing a Rollicking Comedy of those funny Fellows——.

LAUREL & HARDY in MURDER CASE.

DAILY at 5; 7-30 & 10-30 P.M. MATINEE at 2-30 P.M. on SAT. SUN. and HOLIDAYS.

COTTON

LATEST INFORMATION IS MONEY ITSELF

COTTON BUSINESS.—We transact cotton business on behalf of our clients through the E. I. C. Association, Ltd., and the Mahajan Association. Our clients are remain in touch with all the latest information from all Foreign Markets which help them to cover their bargains profitably.

NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL MARKETS—The New York and Liverpool Cotton Markets dominate all other markets of the world and every bit of information there is flashed all round the world. Shrewd speculators avail themselves of the news and make profits. The Bureau remains in constant touch with these markets right from the opening midway fluctuations to the closing prices.

STERLING-DOLLAR CROSS-RATE—The Sterling-Dollar Cross-Rate is of utmost importance to business. All the commodity markets rule practically in tune with the fluctuations in the Cross-Rate we receive opening, closing and all time to time fluctuations together with our London Agent's opinion. We can wire or telephone same to any part of India for a moderate charge.

TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE CALLS—Quotations of Liverpool and New York Future together with Bombay quotations and expectation (Dharna) can be phoned or wired to any part of India.

DAILY COTTON FUTURES FORECAST:—Based scientifically on astrological calculations and latest cabled advices. This is the only Institution which receives costly cables from Home daily stating therein American Cotton Futures Forecast.

OUR RATES ARE EXTREMELY MODERATE.

Further particulars from:
COTTON INFORMATION BUREAU
181, Esmail Building, 1st Floor, Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.
Phone No. 24241.
Tel: "VANUSET."

SEE and HEAR
SCREEN'S SMARTEST STAR
SULOCHANA
With
D. BILLIMORIA, ZILLOO, CHANDA GULAM MOHAMED, HADI JAMSHEDJI & others
In IMPERIAL'S Screen's Stupendour Sensation
"SULOCHANA" or "TEMPLE BELLS"
Director: CHAUDHARY
Coming on Saturday! at
MAJESTIC CINEMA
GIRGAUM, Bombay.

THE CARLTON

Daily 3 Shows at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
DAILY CHANGE SPECIALS
SEVEN FOX SUPERS AND MUSICALS

TO-DAY
MY WEAKNESS
LILIAN HARVEY and LEW AYRES

WEDNESDAY, 24th
PAINTED WOMAN
SPENCER TRANCY and PEGGY SHANNON

THURSDAY, 25th
SIX HOURS TO LIVE
WARNER BAXTER and MARIAM JORDAN

FRIDAY, 26th
ADORABLE
JANET GAYNOR and HENRY GARAT

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

Post Box No. 322, Tel. No. 22337

DAILY EDITION

	Local	Mofussil
1 Year	Rs. 20-0	Rs. 25-0
6 Months	Rs. 11-0	Rs. 13-0
3 Months	Rs. 6-0	Rs. 7-0
1 Month	Rs. 2-4	Rs. 2-8

Subscription to Foreign Countries Rs. 45 per Year. Rs. 25 for 6 Months.

SUNDAY EDITION.

	Local	Mofussil
Yearly	Rs. 4-0	Rs. 5-0
Half-yearly	Rs. 2-8	Rs. 3-0

FOREIGN

Yearly ..... Rs. 10
Half-yearly ..... Rs. 6

PAYMENT STRICTLY IN ADVANCE

The Sunday Edition must be subscribed for not less than six months.

BENE-ISRAELITES AT LOGGER-HEADS

Two Parties Dispute In Community Meeting

NO CONFIDENCE IN SCHOOL COMMITTEE

Considerable excitement marked the proceedings of the public meeting of the Bene Israel community convened by the Sir Elly Kadoorie Reception Committee in the Elly Kadoorie School on Sunday evening to adopt the address to be presented to Sir Elly on behalf of the community in appreciation of his munificent donation to the school.

The meeting was divided into two parties: One of these proposed Dr. Jacob Ezekiel to the chair, the other proposed Mr. Solomon Moses. To take votes on these two propositions Mr. Solomon Ezekiel proposed Mr. Ezra Reuben as the provisional chairman.

Miss Reuben observed that they had met in a friendly spirit to consider the address.

Mr. Isaac Ezekiel said that there was no question of friendship or enmity. Two definite proposals had been made for the chair, and it was necessary that a provisional president should be appointed.

Mr. Solomon Moses then declined to contest the presidentship and amidst cheers Dr. Ezekiel occupied the chair.

After the draft had been read by the Secretary, Mr. A.M. Chincholker, and translated by the President, it was left open for discussion, which centred round the reference made in the address to the failure of the community to contribute its share to the school building fund, as promised to Sir Elly Kadoorie, when he made the offer of his donation, which ultimately amounted to £10,000. The address stated that, it was mainly due to economic depression. The meeting voted that it was also due to lack of confidence in the Managing Committee of the School and in the remnant of the Building Committee, which carried out the major portion of the building operations.

Mr. S.M. Benjamin moved that the word "mainly" before the words "economic depression" be dropped and the clause "as also on account of the want of confidence of the community in the Managing Committee of the school, and in the remanant of the Building Committee, which ultimately was reduced to only three or four individuals, when the major portion of the work was carried out" be added after them.

Explaining the amendment he said that the community had given an undertaking to contribute a certain amount, and it was necessary to give a true and honest reason why that undertaking was not carried out. In the interest of the School it was necessary to place the true position before its benefactor, Sir Elly Kadoorie, so that ne may not have wrong conceptions regarding the community as well as the Managing and Building Committees. There was not the slightest doubt in his mind that an overwhelming majority of the community had not the slightest confidence in the School Committee, and the few persons, who carried out the building work. It might be a very unpleasant fact, but they had to face it.

A heated debate then ensued over the amendment. After several speakers had addressed the gathering, Mr. Benjamin gave his reply, in response to the President's order.

"NOT GOING TO CO-OPERATE."

Before the president put the amendment to vote Mr. Solomon Moses said that he was going to ask for poll if it was by taking the signatures of those for and against the amendment. On show of hands the 'want of confidece' amendment was passed by majority and the result of the poll was 147 for and 77 against the amendment.

Before the whole address as amendment was put to vote Mr. Solomon Moses said that the address meant a vote of no confidence in himself and his Committee, and that it was not possible for them to co-operate in the presentation of such an address. He further said that the facts as stated in the amendment were not true but a mole could be made to accept to anything.

Mr. I. A. Ezekiel: Is this public meeting a mob?

Mr. S. Moses: Yes It is.

Mr. Moses was asked to withdraw but he refused to do so.

The address as amended was then put to vote and carried by a large majority.

The president after addressing a few words dissolved the meeting.

PLAGUE MORTALITY INCREASES

Bijapur And Belgaum Worst Sufferers In Presidency

The following is the official report of the health conditions in the Bombay Presidency for the week ending 13th January:

PLAGUE.

In the Presidency excluding Sind there were in all 1,042 attacks and 729 deaths from plague against 1,052-673 in the previous week. The returns by districts including town circles were as follows:—Bijapur 245 attacks and 175 deaths against 292-207; Belgaum 232-170 against 277-148; Dharwar 233-161 against 230-121; Sholapur 113-67 against 93-73; Satara 106-63 against 73-50; Poona 79-66 against 63-52; Ahmednagar 13-12 against 15-15; Kanara 14-8 against 5-5; Thana 4-3 against 2-2; Ratnagiri 2-3 against nil and Bombay City 1-1 against nil. All possible steps are being taken in the affected areas to bring the epidemic under control.

Poona City reported 2 attacks and 2 deaths from plague as against 7 attacks and 3 deaths in the previous week and Kirkee Cantonment reported 1 attack and 1 death as against nil.

CHOLERA.

The Presidency cholera figures for the week were 73 attacks and 42 deaths against 93 attacks and 56 deaths in the previous week. Ahmednagar district reported 33 attacks and 13 deaths against 34-20 in the previous week; Nasik 15-6 against 9-3; Satara 14-8 against 15 6; Belgaum 6-5 against 12-5; Poona 4-3 against 2-3 and West Khandesh 1-5 against nil.

SMALL-POX.

The small-pox figures for the week are:—Poona district 93 attacks and 12 deaths; Nasik 32-11; Satara 27-4; Kanara 27-1; Ahmednagar 16-5; Dharwar 14-2; Sholapur 13-2 Ratnagiri 12-1; Panch Mahals 11-5; Belgaum 4-0; Kolaba 4-0; East Khandesh 2-1; Thana 1-0; Surat 1-1; Sukkur 11-2; Nawabshah 8-8; Karachi 5-1; Thar and Parkar 1-0 and Bombay City 6-2. Total 288 attacks and 58 deaths against 398-70 in the previous week.

One attack and one death from influenza were reported from Bombay City during the week. Poona city reported 2 attacks and 2 deaths and Jalgaon 1 attack and 1 death.

Six attacks and 2 deaths from cerebro-spinal fever were reported from Ahmedabad city during the week. Hubli reported 1 attack and 1 death and Shikarpur Special Prison reported 5 attacks and 5 deaths.

A New Delhi message says, inquiries in authoritative circles show the hunger-strike recently resorted to by the detenus at the Deoli Detention Camp has been given up with effect from January 19.—United Press.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 22 December, 2016

CITY & SUBURBS

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

TO-DAY.

Hindu: Magh Shud 8, 1990.
Muslim: Shavval 7, 1352.
Parsi: Amardad 19, 1302
Sunrise: 7h. 15m.
Sunset: 6h. 27m.
Hightide. 4-54, 18-38.
Lowtide: 11-47.

M.Sc. Translation Test results: University Hall, 2 p.m.

Bombay Improvements Committee: 4-10 p.m.

Sir Montagu de P. Webb's lecture on Currency and Exchange policy, Blavatsky Lodge Hall, French Bridge, 6-15 p.m.

Barrows Lecture by Dr. S. Mathews on "The Moral Nature of Christianity," Wilson College Hall, 6-20 p.m. The Hon. Mr. Justice K. Barlee will preside.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 24.

Bombay Junior Polo Tournament: Bombay vs. Royal Signals, Mahaluxmi Race Course, 3-45 p.m.

Municipal Standing Committee, 4-30 p.m.

Polo Final: Mahaluxmi Race Course, 5 p.m.

Barrows Lecture by Dr. S. Mathews on "Christianity and the Individual" Wilson Coll, 6-30 p.m. Dr. Clifford Manshardt will preside.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE

MINOCHERHOMJI:—Miss Mehru M. B. Minocherhomji, aged 33, —Sister of Jal Minocherhomji— Juhu, died yesterday, at 4-30 p.m.

Funeral this morning at Doongorwadi, Malabar Hill, at 8-30 a.m. (S. T.).

ARYAN EDUCATION SOCIETY'S HIGH SCHOOL:—The social gathering of the present and past students of the above High School will be held on Wednesday and Thursday, the 24th and the 25th instant respectively, under the Presidentship of Mr. M. R. Jayakar.

SUDHANSU MANDAL:—Under the auspices of the "Sudhansu Mandal" the 15th death-anniversary of the well-known Marathi Poet and Playwright Mr. Ram Ganesh Gadkari will be celebrated to-day (Tuesday), at 8-30 p.m. in the "Dhuru Terraces" Lady Jamsedji Road, Dadar.

A BUNCH OF KEYS FOUND:—A bunch of Keys is found at the Sales table in the Khadi Bhandar. The owner is requested to take its possesion on giving proofs to the manager. Khadi Bhandar (396, Kalbadevi Road, Bhatia Mahajan Wadi, Bombay).

GATHA SOCIETY:—A meeting of the Gatha Society will be held to-day (Tuesday), at 6 p.m. (S. T.), at the K. R. Cama Oriental Institute's Hall, when Mr. Behramgore Tehmuras Anklesaria, will give an exposition in Gujerati of Gatha Ushtavaiti, Caapter II (Yasna Ha 44) strophes 15 and 16.

PROF. D. K. KARVE'S LECTURE.

Under the joint auspices of the Ramchandra Bhat High School of the Gokhale Education Society and the Industrial School for women at Parel of the Social Service League, Prof. D. K. Karve will deliver a lecture on the Women's University at the Damodar Thakarsey Hall, Parel, to-day (Tuesday), at 4-0 p.m. when Prof. V. G. Rao will preside.

Speakers include Sir Govindrao Pradhan and Messrs. M. V. Donde and G. N. Sahasrabuddhe.

PATHE
3-30, 6-30 & 10
The greatest musical of all time
ALL IN TECHNICOLOUR
KING OF JAZZ
ALSO
KING KLUNK
A CARTOON SKIT ON KING KONG
NEXT SATURDAY
CHARLES LAUGHTON
WORLD'S greatest character actor in
WHITE WOMAN
A thrilling picture filmed entirely in Malayan jungles
WITH
CAROLE LOMBARD

DAILY AMUSEMENTS

EXCELSIOR: 'Cabin in the Cotton". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
REGAL: "Stage Mother". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CAPITOL: "Bird of Paradise". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CARLTON: "My Lips Betray". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PATHE: "King of Jazz". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WELLINGTON: "Emperor Jones". at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
GLOBE: 'Gaffli Musafer". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
MAJESTIC: "Bhakta Pralhad". Daily at 5, 7-45 and 10-30 p.m.
ROXY: "Looking on the Bright Side". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
KRISHNA: "Surya-Kumari". Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
MINERVA: "Yahoodi-Ki-Larki". Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
KOHINOOR: "A Night in Cairo". Daily at 5, 7-30 and 10-30 p.m.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

7-0 a.m.—Time Signal. Commercial Bulletin. Liverpool and New York Closing Rates. Close Down.

1-0 p.m.—Bombay Maket: Opening Rates. Selection of Indian Music.

1-30 p.m.—Selection of European Music.

2-0 p.m.—A Relay from the Rotary Club.

2-30 p.m.—Close Down.

4-30 p.m.—Time Signal. Ladies' Hour. Talk by Mrs. Gargidevi Sharma on Love of Mother is akin to Love of God in Gujerati.

5-0 p.m.—Fashions Talk By Beth.

5-30 p.m.—Relay of Music from Capitol Cinema. (By kind permission of the Management).

6-30 p.m.—Book Talk By the Bookman.

6-45 p.m.—An Operatic Programme Sponsored by Messrs. S. Rose & Co., Ltd.

8-0 p.m.—Cotton, Silver, Gold, and other available Market Seeds, Wheat, Stock Exchange Rates. Interval.

8-45 p.m.—Time Signal. European Programme. Weather Report and News Bulletin.

INDIAN PROGRAMME.

8-55 p.m.—News in Hindi. New York Opening and other available rates.

9-0 p.m.—Light Music. A. Dinkerrao.

10-15 p.m.—God Save the King-

EMPIRE BROADCASTING

7-30 p.m.—Time Signal from Emperor. Close Down.
Big Ben. News Bulletin.
7-45 p.m.—Ernest Parsons and his Orchestra.
8-30 p.m.—Time Signal from Greenwich. Light music.
9-30 p.m.—Evensong from York Minister.
10-15 p.m.—With the Vandals in Marth America, a sports talk.
10-30 p.m.—News Bulletin.
10-45 p.m.—B B C Dance Orchestra.

C. K. P. SAMAJ, LALBAG:—Under the auspices of the Samaj the 15th Aniversary of Rama Ganesh Gadakari will be celebrated to-day (Tuesday), at 9 p.m. (S. T.), in Gokhale Education Society's Parel Night High School, when Principal M. V. Donde will preside and Mr. V. G. Tamhane and others will speak.

ENGLISH MAILS.

The outward P. & O. Mail steamer "Comorin" with the Mails from London of 11th instant arrived at Aden at 4 p.m. on the 21st idem and left there at 8 p.m. the same day.

In ordinary course she should arrive in Bombay at 7 a.m. on Friday, the 26th instant.

The "Comorin" will sail from Ballard Pier for China and Japan at 2 p.m. the same day.

CURRENCY LEAGUE OF INDIA.

A public meeting of the citizens of Bombay will be held under the auspices of the Currency League of India, to-day (Tuesday), at 6-15 p.m. (S. T.), at the Blavatsky Lodge Hall, French Bridge, Chowpaty.

Seth Mathuradas Vissanji will preside.

Sir Montague de P. Webb, Kt., C. I. E., will speak on the currency and exchange policy of the country.

Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta and Prof. Sohrab R. Davar will also speak.

CRIMINAL SESSIONS BEGINS

Four Murder Cases In Calendar

The first Criminal Sessions of the current year commenced on Monday at the High Court, Mr. Justice Blackwell, presiding.

There are 18 cases on the calendar, including 4 for murder. Among these is the Dadar Parsi murder case which was ordered to be re-tried by Mr. Justice Kania after a lengthy hearing at the last sessions.

Among the other cases is the one against Byramji Dosabhai Parekh, a Parsi, who is charged with cheating the Bank of India by means of forged cheque.

KAIRA MURDERER TO HANG

Judges Reject Plea Of Grave And Sudden Provocation

The Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Barlee at the High Court heard the appeal filed by Punam Sathe, who was sentenced by the Sessions Judge of Kaira to be hanged.

The accused was charged with the murder of Soma Jhaver in Borsad Taluka on September 26 last. The accused suddenly attacked the deceased with a "dharia" as the latter was sitting under a tree.

Their lordships in confirming the death sentence observed that the accused had admitted the murder, but had pleaded grave and sudden provocation by reason of alleged criminal intimacy between the deceased and his step-sister.

No such intimacy had been proved by evidence, and the plea of grave and sudden provocation could not stand.

The sentence was, therefore, confirmed.

ALLEGED BREACH OF TRUST

Suspect Released On Bail

On a complaint from Dharabji Dhaviwalla, a liquor contractor owning a liquor shop at Dharain, the Police arrested Shanker Ahaji Kir on Sunday evening, for criminal breach of trust and misappropriation of sale proceeds of liquor worth Rs. 1193, by the accused, who was produced before the Dadar Police Court on Monday.

He was ordered to be released on bail of Rs. 12900 with one surety of a like amount.

ANAND MANDAL CASE

Police Withdraw Charges

The Mahim Police, on Monday, withdrew their charges against Mangesh Chintaman Pagnis, and Mr. and Mrs. P. V. Joshi, accused in the two cases instituted before the Presidency Magistrae, Dadar Police Court, arising out of the Dadar Municipal School Robbery Case(otherwise known as the Anand Mandal Case). The accused were, accordingly, discharged on Monday. It will be remembered, in this connection that, in the main Robbery Case, namely the Anand Mandal Case, two of the accused were discharged and the others acquitted on Jan. 4 by the High Court.

It now transpires that the above two cases were withdrawn by the Mahim Police owing to the inability of the Prosecution to establish connection between the money recovered by the police, viz., Rs. 200, and the amount involved in the robbery. The Prosecution, however, has decided to go in appeal in the main case; and the additional reason for the withdrawal of the above two subsidiary cases, was alleged to be due to the fact, that, even if the High Court convicts the accused, the position regarding the receivers would have been the same and as such the Prosecution did not desire to waste any further time over the cases. It was further made clear by the Prosecution that if the cases were withdrawn the Magistrate will be proclaiming the amount as received and that, if no claim is proved, forfeiting the same to Government.

NAGINDAS T. MASTER TO BE RELEASED

Will Reach Bombay On Wednesday

Mr. Nagindas T. Master will be released on Wednesday the 24th inst. after expiry of his full term of imprisonment.

He will start from Poona by the Poona Express arriving in Bombay at the Victoria Terminus at 7-10 p.m. on the same day.

OLD OFFENDER CONVICTED

Magistrate Disbelieves Accused's Theory Of "Mistaken Identity"

Devji Shamji, an old offender, was sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 50, or further imprisonment for six months on a charge of attempted house-breaking by the Residency Magistrate, Third Court on Monday.

The case against the accused was that on June 10 at 10-30 a.m. one Chhaganlal Harijiwan locked his room at Ramwadi and went out. Half an hour later his brother went into the room, when he saw three persons, including the accused, bending the bars of a window overlooking the sweeper's lane. He raised an alarm and a police constable arrested the accused, a little distance away from the house.

"MISTAKEN IDENTITY."

Mr. Mahajani, who defended the accused, said that the accused had been at his native place since his last conviction ten years ago, and had been leading a straight life. He said, it must be a case of mistaken identity.

The Magistrate held that there was sufficient evidence against the accused and held the charge proved. In view of the fact, however, that he had apparently been leading a straight life for the past ten years, he did not want to give the maximum sentence, although the accused had seven previous convictions.

TROLLY TRACK ON KOLSHET ROAD

Salsette Board Grants Permission To Bombay Municipality

(From Our Correpsoondent).

THANA, Jan. 22.

At the last quarterly general meeting of the North Salsette Taluka Local Board, it was decided to grant permission for five years on certain conditions, to the Bombay Municipality to lay a trolly track on the Kolshet Road.

According to the terms, the Municipality will resnstate the roadway and maintain it in good order and proper level. Proper precautionary measures will be taken by the municipality for the protection of the traffic. Arrangement will be made so as not to interfere with the existing road drainage. Where the trolly tracks crosses the road, caution signals will be put up. The municipality will construct adversion road, while the work of laying the track is in progress. In the event of its removing the track, the municipality would restore the road surface. The permission is granted for five years, after which fresh application would be considered.

BLAZE AT SEWRI

In response to a fire alarm, the City Fire Brigade rushed to New Sewdi Bunder at about 3 p.m. on Monday and found a ground-floor building ablaze.

MONDAY, 4 P.M.

The fire is raging for the last one hour. The fire operations are still being continued. The building is tenanted by labourers.

MR. SHROFF'S RECITAL OF INDIAN MUSIC

Mr. F. D. Shroff, the well-known Parsi musician, gave a special recital at the Cowasji Jehangir Hall under the presidency of Mr. K. J. Dubash. He rendered 11 pieces of songs, composed specially by him, in different "rags" and "ragnis," which were much appreciated by the audience, as also the "Piece de Resistance," the "Zoroastrian March."

Khan Saheb Maneck Dadachanji gave reason for arranging this special recital. He said Principal Shroff in the concerts given by the pupils of his Institute, was generally busy in organising them, he could not render songs, himself then. Response to several requests to hear him sing this function was arranged. The speaker then referred to the activities of Mr. Shroff's Institute for the last 13 years, and advised Parsi parents to send their children for tuition at this Institute.

Mr. Dubash then paid a tribute to the excellence of that evening's treat. Ervad Jal Bajan then moved a vote of thanks, and the gathering then dispersed.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS:—The N. Y. K. steamer "Nagato Maru" left Colombo for Bombay on the 19th instant, and is due to arrive here to-day (Tuesday) morning, at 11-0 a.m.

The O. S. K. steamer "Havre Maru" left Colombo on the 19th instant and is due to arrive in Bombay to-day (Tuesday).

BOMBAY HEADING TOWARDS BANKRUPTCY!

Ruthless All Round Cuts Suggested As Way To Recovery

EMPTY HOUSE GREETS BUDGET

The Municipal Corporation budget for the ensuing year came for discussion on Monday but strange to say that not only was the House almost empty, but the few councillors who were present just to form a bare quorum did not much care to pay attention to the three speakers who addressed the meeting, but either indulged in talk or went to the tea room for recreation.

The old question whether the Municipal Commissioner should be permitted to sell the right of tapping municipal trees for drawing toddy once again came for discussion but for want of time was adjourned till Thursday.

At the outset the Mayor referred to the disaster caused by earthquake in Patna and said:

"We have all read with the deepest regret the news of the terrible havoc played by earthquake on Monday last which shook India literally from the Himalayas to Cape Camorin. Every day brings in fresh tales of further woes.

Reports so far published indicate that in British India the Provinces of Bengal and Bihar and Orissa, and particularly the towns of Muzaffarpur and Monghyr, are the worst sufferers. The Nepal State is also reported to have suffered a great deal.

The appalling loss of life and damage to property simply amaze us and our sympathies go with those who have been the victims of this dreadful calamity. We all hope that the authorities concerned will take prompt steps for alleviating the sufferings caused by this dreadful disaster."

He hoped all councillors will be present at the meeting called today (Tuesday) evening.

A WARNING.

Mr. M. I. Rowji was the first to criticise the budget and struck a note of warning that unless they checked their ever growing expenditure their condition will be as bad as that of any insolvent company within the next few years. To maintain heavy expenses of a costly service, he said, their huge surplus balance of Rs. 60 lacs was wiped off and as if that was not enough they had shouldered the responsibility of an insolvent City Improvement Trust. The penalty of being a citizen of Bombay was the payment of an annual tax of Rs. 24.

CITY'S POSITION.

Out of 84 mills in the city 40 mills were closed down, the port trade was diverted to Karachi and Kathiawar and the rateable value of the property had gone down. The Municipality, therefore, had no chance to recover its financial position within the next few years. He therefore suggested retrenchment in expenditure and to charge certain fees on those who take advantage of the K. E. M. Hospital and who were not citizens or ratepayers of Bombay.

He also suggested that the Schools Committee should be brought under the control of the Standing Committee and the Municipal Commissioner and a brake be applied to the ambitious programme of that body.

HOW TO RETRENCH.

Dr Alban De Souza also criticised the Schools Committee's budget of Rs. 35 lacs and said that under the Municipal Act, they were bound to impart elementary education but that should not go beyond the three Rs. He agreed with the Chairman of the Standing Committee that to cut down this enormous expenditure, they should encourage private institutions by giving grants-in-aid. He drew the attention of the Municipal Commissioner to see if the supply of water by meter system would not be more advantageous and protested against the reduction of overseers in the Health Department from 18 to 7 as he thought their services were necessary.

Mr. Balubhai T. Desai thought that the Bombay Municipality's cash balance of Rs. 60 lacs had been reduced to a little over Rs. one lac as the Municipal Executive did not care to carry out the suggestions offered by the councillors. He suggested ruthless retrenchment and reduction in expenditure.

At this stage further discussion was adjourned to Wednesday.

TREES FOR TODDY.

The Corporation then considered the report of the committee regarding the question of permitting the Municipal Commissioner to sell the right of tapping municipal trees for drawing toddy.

The Committee carefully considered the question in all its aspects, in consultation with the Commissioner and entirely agreed with the Commissioner in his view that the policy adopted by the Corporation and the Trust with a view to promoting temperance amongst the citizens, especially the labouring classes, had failed in achieving its object owing to the importation of toddy in large quantities from places outside the City and the letting of cocoanut trees owned by private owners in the City for tapping.

"INCONSISTENT."

The policy had moreover resulted in a loss of revenue of about Rs. 65,000 per annum to the Municipality and the Improvement Trust. Furthermore inasmuch as the Corporation levied a Town Duty on wines and spirits imported in the City and realised an annual revenue of about Rs. 1,48,000 therefrom and also received a sum of Rs. 1,43,750 per annum from Government under the Bombay Abkari Act, the Corporation's attitude in sacrificing a revenue of Rs. 65,000 by continuing the policy in question, was not consistent.

CAN'T AFFORD TO LOSE.

This annual loss of revenue moreover could hardly be justified any longer when the financial stringency of the Corporation was becoming more and more acute and the Corporation's application for additional sources of revenue to assist them in meeting their liabilities arising out of the amalgamation with the Trust was lying before Government. The Committee therefore recommended that the Corporation Resolution of 21st July 1930 be rescinded and the Commissioner be permitted to sell the right as before and that His Worship the Mayor be requested to inform Government in reply to their letter of the orders passed.

"GENUINE TODDY."

Sir J. B. Boman Behram moved and Mr. Meyer Nissim seconded that the report be adopted.

Mr. B. T. Desai opposed the report and said, if necessary, the Municipality should levy duty on the importation of toddy from outside Bombay.

Mr. E. R. Hirjibehdin said real, genuine toddy was "sarsaparilla." If the toddy brought in Bombay was harmful to the people, he failed, to see why they should not be given pure toddy from Bombay. He urged the councillors not to be sentimental but to be practical.

Mr. M. U. Rajab and Mr. R. A. Gole opposed the report.

CORPORATION'S DUTY.

Mr. H. A. Lalji pointed out that it was the duty of the Corporation to maintain the good health of the citizens. He asked if the sale of toddy would maintain good health? The mill workers drank ten times more toddy on pay day than on any ordinary day and the sale of more toddy would be still more harmful.

Mr. D. G. Dalvi also opposed the report and urged the House not to deviate from the policy they had laid down eight years ago.

The Corporation then adjourned till Thursday.

CHRISTIAANITY & CIVILIZATION

Rev. Shailer On Historic Aspect

Rev. Shailer Mathews, D.D., L.L.D., delivered the second series of the Barrow's Lecture on Monday at the Wilson College Hall, with Sir Stanley Reid, Kt., in the chair. The subject of the evening was "Christianity as an Aspect of Western Civilization".

WHAT CHRISTIANITY DID.

He took up the thread of the subject from where he left it on the previous occasion and explained at length that Christianity did not originate, but impregnated Western Civilization with idealism, carrying it forward through multifarious and multitudinous changes, from the militarism of the midaeval ages to the capitalism of to-day, imbuing it with the supreme quality of love, self-sacrifice and nonviolence and moulding its forces so as to run in a continuous stream of life.

HISTORICAL ASPECT.

He also pointed out that, historically considered, Christianity was only a socio-religious movement with Jesus as its centre; and that the churches as an institution have directed the social forces rather than initiated social reforms in Western Civilization.

With a vote of thanks the meeting terminated.

WAR ON BUTTER ADULTERATION

Kapiram Vakil To Represent Indian Merchants At Conference

"Acting on the suggestions of the Indian Merchants' Chamber, the Goernment of Bombay are holding a Conference of the Secretariat, on Wednesday, the 24th instant, at 11-30 a.m. (S. T.), to consider the proposed legislation regarding the illicit practices in butter and ghee trade.

The Indian Merchants' Chamber have appointned as their representative Mr. Kapilram H. Vakil, who has done considerable work for Tatas on the subject. Mr. Kapilram carried out pioneering research work for Tatas and established the first experimental factory in Bombay 11 years ago. His work attracted the attention of the Dutch and German manufacurers and of the Government of Bombay, who appointed a Committee of Messrs. R. D. Bell, Dr. Fowler and Dr. Watson to enquire into the possibilities of the new vegetable product made at Tatas factory as a substitute for ghee and which was on the same line as margarine marketted in Europe and America.

The Conference will consider suggestions for the proposed legislation with reference not only to butter and ghee, but also regarding the new vegetable product introduced by Tatas in 1923."

"HILAL'S" ID NUMBER

The Id number of the daily "Hilal" of Bombay is a decidedly neat production of 100 pages. The articles published in it bespeak the care the compilers have devoted to the achievement not only of inherest but also of variety. The same is true of the illustrations which are as numerous as they are varied prominent nationalist leaders, Urdu poets, Film-stars, Beauty Queens, Muslim rulers, Princes and Princesses are all represented in the selection. There are also a number of fine technicoloured blocks. The Id number is a decided success and worth far more than its price of 6 annas. We congratulate our contemporary on its achievement.

The Registered medical graduates in the United Provinces returned to Mr. D. D. Pandya to the Indian Medical Council, says a Lucknow message.—A. P.

OUR SIXTH ANNIVERSARY HIT
THE CAPITOL
Bombay's Leading Talkie House
TO-NIGHT AT 6-30 & 10 P.M.
KING VIDOR'S
Great Musical Romance
Starring The Flaming Belle
DOLORES DEL RIO
DOLORES DEL RIO
IN RADIO'S HAWAIIAN HIT
BIRD OF PARADISE
BIRD OF PARADISE
The Spell of Tropic Love!
The Glamourous South Sea!
Halcyon Bliss! Forgetfulness!
YOU CANNOT HELP BOOKING RIGHT NOW FOR THIS DIFFERENT TALKIE
Reserve Now & Make Sure

A SONG & DANCE ATTRACTION
By the Author of "42nd Street"
THE REGAL
The Theatre Magnificent
—AIR CONDITIONED—
Healthy and Comfortably Warm being quite a contrast from the cold, chilly air outside.
DAILY AT 6-30 & 10 P.M.
Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer's
DRAMA OF THE THEATRE
STAGE MOTHER
STAGE MOTHER
Starring
ALICE BRADY
MAUREEN O'SULLIVAN
PHILLIPS HOLMES.
A Daring Romance of A Mother Who Made A Business of Her Daughter's Beauty!
NEXT SATURDAY
THE CROWNED HEADS OF COMEDY
JIMMY DURANTE & JACK PEARL
IN A MUSICAL COMEDY
MEET THE BARON

NORTH BEHAR CALLING

Congress Leaders' Appeal For Help

The terrible disaster, that has shaken the country from end to end, has fallen with particular intensity and force on Bihar where the damage in lives and property is simply appalling. The full extent of the loss and misery inflicted is as yet unknown for practically the whole of North Bihar remains almost entirely cut off and hardly any information is available owing to interruption in communications. But what little information has so far reached us is enough to indicate that large parts of North Bihar are in complete ruins. Many other parts of Bihar have also suffered grievously. Although no estimate can be formed as to the extent of the devastation wrought is is apparent that the situation is the most serious imagiable, no greater calamity having befallen during living memory. The death roll alone appears to have reached several thousands, if not indeed more, and the injured must be even more numerous. The loss to property must be at the lowest computation, several crores. Thousands have been rendered absolutely homeless and are lying in the open maiden in this biting, bitter wintry cold, thus making themselves liable to further troubles in the shape of illness and disease that are bound to follow in the wake. It is clear, therefore, that immediate relief in one form or another is a paramount and pressing necessity. But even more pressing is the need of accurate information about the condition of the people and their immediate needs. The Government are organising medical relief and taking other necessary measures. The people must do their part also as the area affected is so vast and the extent of the misery so great that no one agency can cope with the situation. We therefore, appeal to all, Congressmen workers and volunteers—to bestir themselves at once if they have not already done so and do all they can to render such help as may be immediately needed in the situation that has arisen and as is within their power to give or organise. Above, all they must spread themselves individually or in parties, over the whole area affected and set about collecting accurate information regarding the condition and the needs of the people and despatching the same to the press for publication for the knowledge of the public for without such information even the little relief that is possible to be organised, whether by one agency or another, cannot be given. It is a task which has to be undertaken in the interest of our suffering brethren and Congressmen must undertake it without a moment's further delay.

Sahjanand Saraswati
Ramdayalu Singh
Srikrishna Singh
Baldeva Sahay
Rajendra Prasad
Abdul Bari
Narayan Prasad
Badrinath Varma
Murati Manohar Prasad.

PURDAH LADIES SUFFER MOST

PATNA, Jan. 21.

The following communique has been issued:—

"Further information is now available regarding the casualties in the three Tirhut districts which were principally affected.

From Champaran district 32 deaths have been recorded, including those in Motihari town. In the Darbhanga district, there were 80 deaths outside the town and the number of deaths in the town is believed to be about 300. The number of deaths so far known in Muzaffarpur town is about 800. From outside the town, only two deaths are reported (from Hajipur).

ANOTHER SHOCK.

Another shock of moderate intensity lasting for about 15 seconds was experienced shortly after midnight on Saturday at Patna. This created a temporary alarm in the City, but no further damage is reported to have been done. There is also no news of damage or casualties resulting from this shock in other places. The demolition of dangerous buildings by the trained men of Sappers and Miners has begun in Monghyr.

Another section of Sappers and Miners reaches Muzaffarpur this evening. In Darbhanga systematic clearance will begin on Monday. An officer of the Sappers and Miners who made observations from a 'plane says that buildings in Darbhanga are noticeably less damaged than those at Muzaffarpur. Communications are still very difficult in the north of the river. At Motihari the situation is well in hand. Petrol, kerosene oil and salt are required and supplies are being arranged. Two pubic health officers have been deputed to Motihari.

PRISONERS ESCAPE.

At Muzaffarpur the water connections have been restored and are now giving two-thirds of their full supply. The branches of the Imperial Bank at Muzaffarpur, Motihari and Darbhanga are ready to operate. At Sitamarhi the prisoners escaped from the jail, but the situation is well in hand.

TATA'S MUNIFICENCE.

The immediate necessities are shelter and warm clothing for the homeless in the shattered town in the coldest month of the year. Government gratefully acknowledge the despatch by the Tata Company to Monghyr of a train containing six trucks of galvanised iron sheets and five trucks of rice; as also the assistance of Indian Medical Association already sent and more promised The Provincial Red Cross Society is supplying blankets and warm clothes and would gratefully welcome gifts of following articles for distribution where required:—Blankets, bedsheets, tea, sugar, tinned milk; horlicks malted milk, barley, sago, petromax lamps, primus stove, waterproof sheets and towels. They should be addressed to the Honorary Secretary of the provincial branch of the association at Patna.

Self-contained units for granting charitable medical relief provided with tents to work under the control of district magistrates which was mentioned in the last communique will be welcome, but there will be difficulty of transporting such units north of the Ganges for some days.

CONSTABLE KILLED.

Another need is for the disinfection of wells in rural areas where the water-supply has been rendered precarious. Government are receiving numerous requests from India and Engand for information regarding the safety of individuals. Beyond injury to Mr. Magrath of Monghyr who is suffering from shock and bruises, but is improving no casualty or injury has yet been reported to any Government servant, except one constable killed in Patna City. Three missing officials have been accounted for.

The District Officer of Bhagalpur, who was on tour in the north of the Ganges was able to reach his headquarters only this morning.

Miss Christian an elderly lady of Monghyr was killed and Miss Smith another elderly lady of Monghyr has since died of injuries, and shock. Mr. Inglis of Jitwarpur, Mrs. Harman of Murla and Mrs. Corbett of Muzaffarpur town have been injured. No other death is reported among Europeans. This news is believed to be complete. The staffs of sugar mills visited by 'planes were found cheerful and not short of food. Babu Gaya Prasad Singh, M.L.A., of Muzaffarpur is reported to be unhurt.

PURDAH VICTIMS.

The local Government deeply regret that the class that has probably suffered most severely is Purdah ladies, who were unable to leave their rooms quickly, when the shocks occurred. Government have every reason to hope that no material addition will have to be made to the figure of deaths given for the districts mentioned in the last communique. But it of course in the towns of the districts of Muzaffarpur, Darbhanga and Monghyr that the loss was most severe.—A. P.

LILY POWDER BARLEY
made of
Fresh FULL Growngrains.
LILY BISCUIT CO.
CALCUTTA.
Mangal Das Market, Bombay 2.

HORRORS IN PATNA

Historic Buildings And Works Of Art Demolished

PATNA CITY, Jan. 19.

Monday's earthquake shock was the severest ever experienced within living memory. The havoc wrought by the tremor, particularly in Patna City, has caused wide spread and extensive damages and it could be said without the least exaggeration that the number of houses that have escaped damage there could be counted on finger's ends.

The Government Printing Press in Gulzarbagh has been very severely affected, most of the machines having been damaged. The roofs of the press rooms and residential quarters of the Superintendent and the Deputy Superintendent of the Press have become uninhabitable. The publication of the Bihar and Orissa Gazette has been suspended for the time being as a result of disturbances caused by the earthquake in the press. The bungalow occupied by Khan Bahadur Hamid, Additional District Magistrate, has completely collapsed. His old aunt and grand-daughter were lying under the debris when ce they were extracted by the Alamgunj police. The former is still lying in hospital, while the latter is quite all right.

K. B. ISMAIL'S LOSS

Among others the havoc caused by the earthquake shocks on the residential house of Khan Bahadur Ismail is particularly noteworthy. Not only has the big, decorated and well furnished hall and dining room of the Khan Bahadur's well-known house completely collapsed but his zenana and other adjoining rooms have also shared the same fate more or less. It is only the portico and some eastern portion of the house which remains undamaged. It is a truly distressing sight to see the Khan Bahadur who looks greatly perturbed sitting by the side of the tent erected in the small lawn in his compound for accommodating his ladies. Several old historic pictures including a painting of that great Persian historian Nawab Ghulam Hussain Khan—the grand father of the late Nawab Wallayat Ali Khan—were completely destroyed. An old mosque which was erected in the reign of Jahangir and is by side of the Khan Bahadur's residence has also been severely damaged. The estimated loss of the Khan Bahadur amounts to over two lakhs of rupees.

Almost similar is the case with the Patna City Hospital which, except for its zenana section, has become completely uninhabitable, the indoor patients having been accommodated in a verandah. From what Dr. Mukhtar Ahmed said to our representative it appear that no less than 151 injured persons were attended to in the hospital. The old monuments adjacent to the hospital were also defaced and broken in several cases.

The most thickly populated part of Patna City, namely, Chowk Guzari, and Khajakalan, has put on a gloomy and deserted appearance and, except for small batches of people going on the road, one does not come across any thing that recalls to the mind the day of the past. As a matter of fact, one feels frightened when one happens to pass along that part of the town as a number of buildings on either side of the road have already come down while others have either cracked or are hanging. Some electric posts have become curved at places in that locality and wires have been damaged. A mosque a few steps from the Khaj kalan police station, has completely collapsed and its ruins are still lying scattered on the road.

Rai Bahadur Radha Krishna Jalan's fort on the Ganges side has been miserably damaged. Not only has a major portion of that old historic building collapsed but the whole buildings has become uninhabitable and irrepairable. It is indeed, a pitiable sight to see the valuable collections that were preserved in the building strewn on the lawns. The new building recently erected remains undamaged.

Another building with its historic associations, constructed over a century ago, in Raja Khyali Ram's time, the ancestors of Rai Braj Raj Krishna, has also been completely damaged, certain portion of it having collapsed. The building which looked strong and was a rather huge one is now irrepairable and it is indeed, a distressing sight to see such old historic places, which recalls to the mind the everts of the dead past, ruined and devastated. The present beautiful residential house of Rai Braj Raj Krishna—Anandbagh—has also been damaged at places considerably.

Panic prevails in the city and people on the crossing are seen anxiously talking if they were to expect another earthquake shock.

The Bihar Hitaishi Library has been also heavily damaged but the Patna City School, luckily does not seem to have been affected much.—"Amrita Bazar Patrika."

NO CONNECTION WITH 'QUAKE

Meteorologist Gives Cause Of Cold Wave In Bombay

"Is the cold wave that is sweeping over Bombay, the outcome of the recent earthquakes experienced at Bihar, and other parts of India?"

An answer to this question was elicited by the "Sentinel" reporter when he interviewed Dr. Roy, Director of the Colaba Meteorological Observatory, on Monday morning.

Dr. Roy expressed his emphatic opinion on this point, and said that the cold wave had nothing whatever to do with the earthquake tremors, that the atmospheric disturbances in Persia were chiefly responsible for the present freakish weather.

The temperature at the early hours of Sunday morning, he said, was 56.1 deg. F. that is, about 10 deg. F. below the normal, and 3.1 deg. F. above the record low temperature shown by Bombay in February 1929.

The cold wave, however, has been doing great damage to the crops in the Punjab, in some parts of which the temperature fell even below the Freezing Point.

TERRIBLE HAVOC IN BIHAR

Hindu Mission's Appeal For Funds

Swami Satyananda, President of the Hindu Mission, writes from 32-B. Harish Chatterji Street, Kalighat, Calcutta:—

Earthquake has caused terrible havoc in Bihar. The deathroll exceeds two thousand. Thousands are lying here and there, in a precarious state—homeless, starving and victims to the freezing winter. They look up to you and to God for immediate help. Money, food-stuff, clothings, blankets, diet and whatever you may give, will mitigate their sufferings. The Hindu Mission undertakes to distribute relief on your behalf. Relief parties have already been sent to Monghyr and Muzaffarpore.

Those who may undertake to raise funds or work should communicate with me without delay, and all contributions remitted to me will be received with thanks.

SYMPATHY WITH BIHAR

His Excellency the Governor of Bombay has sent the following telegram to His Excellency the Governor of Bihar and Orissa:—

"On behalf of the Government and people of the Presidency of Bombay I wish to assure you of our most heartfelt sympathy with your Province in its sad affliction caused by the recent terrible earthquake and the resulting sufferings of so many of your people."

His Excellency the Governor of Bihar and Orissa replied:

"Much appreciate your telegram conveying sympathy of the Government and people of Presidency of Bombay."

Reports Of House Collapses

CHINSURAH, Jan. 22.

Reports of damages caused by Monday's earthquake are pouring in from the interior of the district.

A message from Bansberia, which lacks confirmation, says that a house collapsed there, resulting in the death of one and serious injuries to several others.

Another unconfirmed report from the same source states that four persons were buried alive under the debris of a collapsed house.

The historical Imambarah at Hooghly is said to have been cracked in various places.—United Press.

BAJAJ READY TO GO TO BIHAR

NAGPUR, Jan. 22.

Seth Jamnalal Bajaj has wired to Babu Rajendraprasad, the Behar Congress Leader expressing his sympathies to the earthquake stricken people and donating Rs. 1,000.

He will also proceed to Behar if his presence is necessary.—United Press.

Bihar's Terrible Misery

Dr. Syed Mahmud has sent the following telegram from Chapra:—

"Misery simply terrible here. The earthquake continues. The Collector of Chapra and myself have sent urgent appeal to the Mayor and Sheriff for funds. Please try relieve untold distress."

KARACHI GIVES THE LEAD

Mayor Will Move Resolution For 'Quake Relief

(From Our Correspondent.)

KARACHI CITY, 22.

As a token of their sympathy towards sufferers in the recent earthquake in Bihar and other places the Karachi Corporation will consider to-morrow evening a resolution which will be proposed by the Mayor appealing to all local bodies as well as citizens throughout the province to subscribe liberally towards the earthquake fund.

Notice that Rs. 5,000 be subscribed to the fund as the contribution of the Corporation has been given by one member. Collection of subscriptions has already begun here, and at a music concert of Pandit Omkarnath, the well-known musician held yesterday under the auspicies of the Parsi Rajkiya Mandal the organisers have announced their intention to hand over part of the proceeds towards the fund.

WESTERN DISTURBANCE PASSES AWAY

Fresh One Approaching N. W. Frontier

POONA, Jan. 22.

The western disturbance has passed away eastwards through Kashmir after causing scattered showers of rain or snow in and near the Punjab Kumaon Hills, but a fresh one is approaching the North West Frontier.

The temperature has begun rising in North Baluchistan but continues markedly below normal in North West India, west United Provinces west Central India, west Central Provinces, Gujrat, North Bombay and Deccan where the temperature has been more than 12 degrees farenheit below normal.

The minimum temperature fell below freezing point locally at some stations in the plains of the Punjab, and Sind, East Rajputana, West United Provinces, west Central India and East Gujerat Conditions remain unsettled beginning from the south west of the Bay Bengal to the East of Ceylon. The chief amounts of rainfall were:—Roorkee and Mussoorie quarter inch, Dalhousie three quarters, and Dharampur quarter inch.

Forecast.—Scattered falls of rain in South East Madras and dry weather generally elsewhere. The cold wave will extend eastwards in East United Provinces, East Central Provinces and Bihar and Orissa.—A. P.

10 DEGREES BELOW NORMAL

Bombay Registers Minimum Temperature Of 56.4 On Sunday

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 22-1-1934.

Change of 8 a.m. bamrometer in past 24 Hours 4.48 inches.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 60.1 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 48.9 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 74.8 (7.9 below normal.-

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 56.4 (10.7 below normal).

Relative Humidity at 8 a.m. 39 per cent.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. NNE.

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m.. 7 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 232 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 27 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy equal 10) to 1.

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING

Earthquake report—An earthquake shock of slight in tensity at its origin about 2,500 miles away apparently near Altai Mountains was recorded by the seismographs at the Bombay Observatory at 23 hrs 33m (IST) on Saturday the 20th January 1934.

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 65.3 deg. F., a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 30.09 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.93 onches.

For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

COLD WAVE PASSING THROUGH NAGPUR

NAGPUR, Jan. 22.

After a three days' spell, Nagpur is again passing through a severe cold wave, and the temperature stands at 45 degrees.—United Press.

WEAK SPRAYS can't keep flies away from your food

Kill flies with powerful FLIT

You need FLIT in your kitchen to protect the health of your family. Weak imitations which fail to kill flies are dangerous—because they allow flies to contaminate your food with disease germs. Take no chances. FLIT positively kills all household insects. Demand FLIT by name—in the *sealed* yellow tin with the soldier and black band. FLIT is never sold in bulk.

Sole Distributors:—
HERBERT, SON & Co., Post Box 431, Bombay.

Good Health means Happiness
Dr. De JONGH'S
LIGHT BROWN
COD LIVER OIL

This absolutely pure natural oil is prepared from a blending of the purest Norwegian Oils, by a process which does not destroy the Vitamins. It will be found to be the purest, most palatable, most easily digested and most speedily efficacious. It has, for upwards of 70 years, been highly recommended by the leading medical authorities in the treatment of Consumption, Diseases of the Throat and Chest, Chronic Coughs and Colds, Bronchitis, Asthma & ALL WASTING DISEASES

Made from the purest Norwegian Oils

Beware of Attempts to Substitute Worthless Preparations.

Let Body and Brain Workers
Take from To-day
ZANDU
Draksh-Asava
Delicious & Best
Body and Brain Refresher

ABOUT THE TOILERS OF THE WORLD

Indian Labour's Defence Against Employers' Offensive

RECORD OF STRUGGLES THAT PROVED FUTILE

The following is culled from the report prepared by the General Secretary of the All India Trade Union Congress for the last eighteen months :—

The report has to unfold the tale of attacks on the living standards of the workers and of the glorious but, unfortunately, in a large number of cases, unsuccessful fights of the workers to resist them. During the year under review the T. U. C. as a body could do very little to help guide and co-ordinate the separate struggles of the workers at various places mainly owing to the arrest and imprisonment of many of its office-bearers and active workers.

MAJORITY OUT OF T. U. C.

The unions affiliated to the T. U. C. at present are 47 representing a total membership of 57,000. This brings out the fact that a large mass of organised Indian workers has still kept itself aloof from the T. U. C.

REPRESSION.

During the year under report the work of the T. U. C. was heavily dislocated by the repeated arrests of its chief Executive Officer, the General Secretary, Mr. S. Mukundlal. Apart from prosecutions under Sections 124A and 153A, the Ordinances which were professedly passed for checking the Congress movement were also made use of in a number of cases to restrict the activities of trade union workers or to extern them or to imprison them. And recently the Bombay Government openly declared when it extended the Ordinance Act that it was meant to prevent the popularisation of the economic programme. Sec. 144 of the Cri. Pro. Code is liberally used to prevent workers' meetings, processions and demonstrations and picketing at the time of strikes.

LEADERS AS VAGRANTS.

At a number of places Labour leaders and active workers of unions have been hauled up before Magistrates as vagrants and either unceremoniously jailed or harrassed to a large extent. Besides these things, arrests of pickets on slightest pretext, arrests of volunteers for shouting slogans or collecting subscriptions, dispersal of workers' meetings, are indulged in.

The period under review witnessed a large number of struggles waged by the Indian workers at some places under the leadership of the T. U. C., at some places under Reformist leaders and at some places without any leaders. The period has been one of attack on the living standards of the workers. The capitalists faced by a most terrible crisis attempted to get over it by sacrificing the workers. At every place the workers put up a stout resistence. But at most places they were defeated and the capitalists succeeded not merely reducing wages but also in breaking up workers' organisations.

LOST OPPORTUNITY.

The M. S. M. Rly. workers' strike which took place towards the end of the last year deserves notice here not because the T. U. C. or any of its leaders were connected with it, but because it represents a lost opportunity. The leaders of the M. S. M. Rly. Workers' Union and the Railwaymen's Federation adopted glaringly fatal tactics and bungled the strike miserably.

IN BOMBAY.

Bombay has been witnessing a series of struggles since the month of March last. Taking advantage of the huge unemployment, the disorganised condition of the workers and the trade depression the Bombay millowners resolved to reduce the wages and to introduce the rationalised system of 3, 4 and 6 looms and 2 and 3 sides. Having grown wiser by the experiences of 1928-29 they started doing it piecemeal in one mill after another. By this clever device they successfully prevented a general rally of all the textile workers against their move. Strikes took place in one mill after another, continued in many cases for well over a couple of months and in the end fizzled out as the workers in the other mills could not be prevailed upon to strike simultaneously. The Bombay Girni Kamgar Union (Red Flag) was at the head of most of these strikes. It gave the slogan for a General Strike and actively worked for it but did not succeed in bringing it about. The leaders of all the Bombay unions affiliated to the T. U. C. supported and worked with the G. K. U. leaders in all these strikes.

THE OFFENSIVE.

The offensive of the textile employers was not confined to Bombay alone. It extended to all the textile centres and at every place met with a stout opposition from the workers. At Nagpur the workers of the Model and the Empress Mills fought under the leadership of the Nagpur Textile Union. The Badnera workers carried on their struggle under the most difficult conditions. Messrs. Ruikar and Jagam actively helped them throughout their long drawn out struggle. The workers of Dhulia are struggling under the most depressing condition. There were a number of strikes at Cawnpore, the most important and hardest fought being that of the Elgin Mills which took place in March last. In this strike about 75 workers including Messrs. Harharnath Shastri, Surajprasad Awasthi and Rajaram Shastri were arrested and imprisoned. Besides these, strikes took place at such places as Chalisgaon, Ujjain, Indore, Ahmedabad, Baroda, Rutlam, Trichur, Viramgaon, etc. But the T. U. C. had no direct or indirect contact with them.

WEAKNESS OF ORGANISATIONS.

All these strikes took place as protests against wagecuts, retrenchments, rationalisation, etc. At most of the places the millowners succeeded in forcing all those things on the workers. It proves the weakness of organisation and the lack of a conscious and determined leadership. The bursting out of the strike flames at such towns as Dhulia, Amalner, Trichur, Badnera, etc. proves the rising consciousness of the workers. But unless this consciousness is properly directed and the struggles consciously co-ordinated it will not help the working class. The T. U. C. will have to consider how best to do it.

OTHER STRUGGLES.

The textile workers' struggles were, no doubt, in the forefront of the picture; but there were other struggles as well. In the far off town of Malwan workers, mostly women, engaged in the work of peeling cashewnuts struggled for about two months against the factoryowner's move of wage-cut and in the end succeeded in getting back their old wages. The strike was conducted by the Cashewnut Workers' Union recently affiliated to the T. U. C. and the president of the T. U. C., Mr. Kandalkar was himself on the scene for more then a month personally helping the union leaders in conducting the strike. There were a large number of small strikes in Bombay such as the Carnac Bundar goods Shed Hamals' strike led by the Dock Workers' Union, Municipal Workers' strikes led by the Municipal Workers' Union, British India Press Workers' strike led by the Press Workers' Union, etc.

JUTE STRIKES.

In Calcutta there were a number of Jute workers' strikes and the recent strike of the sweepers which seems to have ended in a complete victory for the workers. It is not possible in this short report, nor is it necessary, to take a review of all the strikes in the country. The important thing to note is that almost all of them were of a defensive character which proves that a stage has been reached in India where capitalism in India can exist only by reducing the workers' wages, only by rendering larger and larger masses of them unemployed and destitute. The Indian working class has, therefore, nothing to expect from its employers.

POLITICAL AWAKENING.

During the year under review a tendency came prominently in view for the workers to become politically conscious and to demand an organ for the expression of their political aspirations and demands. Efforts were made in a number of provinces to form Labour Parties. Such parties have been formed in the U. P., the Punjab and Bengal. The T. U. C. workers seem to have very little connection with these parties. It is difficult, therefore, to say anything about them. But the party formed in Bombay under the presidentship of Mr. Alwe and the C. P. Party with which Mr. Ruikar is connected stand on a different footing. All the T. U. C. workers in Bombay are actively connected with the Bombay Provincial Working Class Party and the same is the case with the C. P. Party. The T. U. C. must closely scrutinise all these attempts and give a clear lead to the Indian workers on this point.

LITTLE WORK.

The T. U. C. was able to do very little organisational work during the period covered by this report. Immediately after his release Mr. Mukundlal visited Bangalore and Bombay and established contacts with the T. U. C. workers of those places. During May and June he was very active in Madras and succeeded in putting new life into the Madras Unions. He was also making arrangements for the holding of a provincial Trade Union Conference in Madras. But before he could complete his arrangements he was arrested and the whole thing fell to the ground. Mr. Kandalkar, the president, visited Badnera, Nagpur, Malwan and other places and carried on a good deal of propeganda in those places. Messrs. Pendse and Abdul Majid were active in the East and West Khandeshs. Contact has also been established with the trade union movement in Baroda, Ajmer and other places.

IN U. P.

In the U. P. Com. Harharnath Shastri visited all the centres of the Trade Union Movement and has succeeded in getting into the T. U. C. a number of new unions. Four new unions have been organised in the U. P. and will be affiliated to the T. U. C. as soon as they are one year old. The U. P. Provincial Committee has been functioning well and arrangements are being made to hold the third session of the U. P. Provincial Trade Union Conference at Gorakhpur in the month of January. The Cawnpore Mazdoor Sabha is issuing its weekly organ the "Mazdoor." Under the able Editorship of Mr. Rajaram Shastri the "Mazdoor" is not merely voicing the demands and aspirations of the textile workers of Cawnpore ,but is also serving as a rallying point for the entire Trade Union Movement of the U. P. and for the peasant movement as well.

IN BENGAL.

In Bengal a good deal of organisational activity has taken place. The E. I. Rly. Workers' Union at Lillooha has been reorganised, thanks to the gallant efforts of Messrs. S. Pramanik, Sontiram Mondal, Dinesh Roy, Shibnath Bannerjee, Rajani Mukerjee and others. The second session of the Budge-Budge Workers' and Peasants' Conference was held under the presidentship of Mr. R. S. Ruikar. The provincial committee has been functioning in the province with Mr. S. Pramanik as its General Secretary. An effort was made by the Provincial Committee to issue press reports from time to time giving information about the Trade Union Movement and guidance on the day to day questions confronting the trade union workers.

Provincial committees have been functioning in Bombay and the C. P. as well. They used to meet from time to time and, besides making arrangements for the holding of the T. U. C. functions, actively supportéd the local unions in all their organisational and agitational activities.

LACK OF FUNDS.

It will be seen from the foregoing that much yet remains to be done. More substantial things could not be done and better results could not be achieved mainly owing to the absolute lack of funds. The T. U. C. will have to devise means to get over this difficulty. Efforts will have to be made during the next year to organise provincial committees where they do not exist and to hold provincial conferences in all the provinces and if possible even district conferences. But the most important thing will be the upkeep of a Central Office well supplied with material resources which will collect information about all the provincial activities and of the activities of all affiliated unions and will co-ordinate and direct all these activities according to a well thought out and predetermined plan.

Bombay ranks first in the field of agitation and propaganda. It observed all the days fixed by the T. U. C.

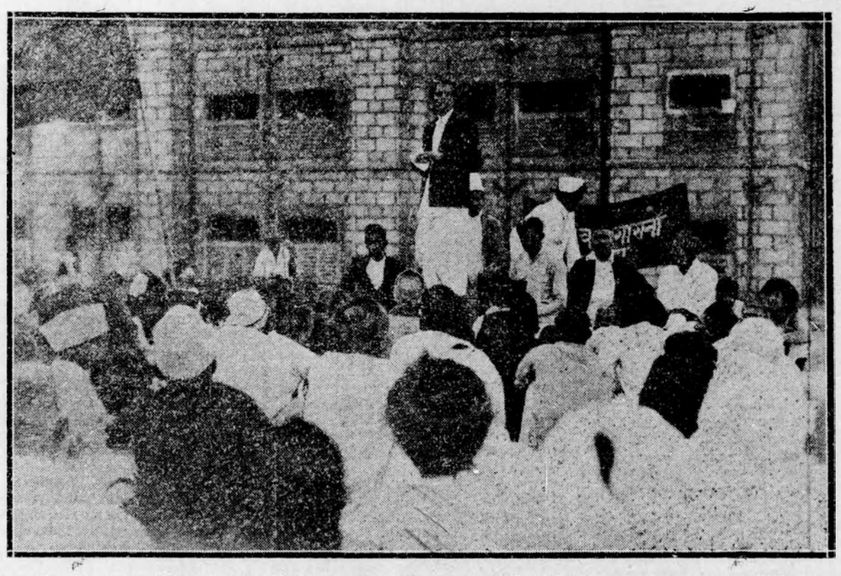
ALLAHABAD CONFERENCE.

During the year under report a number of press statements were issued by the General Secretary and the President as regards a number of questions which cropped up during the year. The T. U. C. was invited during the year to participate in the All Parties Conference which met at Allahabad in the middle of December last. The T. U. C. did not participate in the Conference but a letter was sent by the President to the Secretary of the Conference explaining the reasons why the T. U. C. could not participate in it and setting forth the views of the T. U. C. on the communal question as well as the national struggle. The Conference of the Congress leadess at Poona in the month of June last was also utilised for broadcasting the views of the T. U. C. on the Civil Disobedience Movement and on the correct programme for the national struggle.

THE UNITY MOVE.

The unity move initiated by the All-India Railwaymen's Federation culminated during the year in the formation of the National Federation of Trade Unions. It was preceded by a unity conference at Delhi in which none of the unions affiliated to the T. U. C. participated and the formation of the National Federation of Labour. Subsequently an amalgamation was brought about between the Indian Federation of Trade Unions and the newly started National Federation of Labour. National Federation of Labour thus represents to-day the combined forces of Joshi-Bakhale-Shivrao and the Mehta-Giri groups. The other central organisation which was formed at Calcutta, viz., the Red Trade Union Congress exists only on paper. A large numbers of unions have still kept themselves aloof from any central organisation. The T. U. C. will have to devise means to win over these unions to its side and also to decide its line of action about the other central body.

This is in short a report of the activities of the T. U. C. during the last year and a half.



Mr. G. L. Kandalkar, President of the Bombay G. K. U. (Red. Flag) addressing a Mass Meeting of the Workers who celebrated "Lenin Day" on Sunday.

BOMBAY TRADE UNIONISTS MEET

Move To Organise Provincial Congress

A meeting of the local trade union workers was held on Thursday in the Office of the Girni Kamgar Union, Batatavala Mansion, Parel, Messrs. Alwe, Kandalkar, Sarang, Gaikawad, Chowdhery, Karnick, Pathak, Sddick, Madan Shetty, Charles Mascarenas, Dr. Shetty and Miss Kara were present. Mr. Alwe was elected to the chair.

PROVINCIAL T. U. CONGRESS

In explaining the object of the meeting, Mr. Pathak, the Secretary of the All-India Trade Union Congress, laid emphasis on the organisation of the Bombay Provincial Trade Union Congress and said that the Unions owing allegiance to the All-India Trade Union Congress should form a Provincial Committee.

CONFERENCE NEXT WEEK.

It was therefore decided to hold a Conference of the Bombay Provincial Trade Unions on Monday, the 29th inst. in Bombay to inaugurate the formation of the Bombay Provincial Trade Union Congress and to elect the Executive Committee consisting of two representatives from each affiliated Union and the Provincial officials of the All-India Trade Union Congress.

ALL INDIA TEXTILE WORKERS' CONFERENCE

Enthusiastic Response At Dhulia

An enthusiastic meeting of the workers of Dhulia was held on Thursday night, Com. Abdul Majid, Vice-president, All India Trade Union Congress, presiding. Mr. R. S. Nimbkar who had come specially from Bombay spoke on the necessity of a Textile General Strike. He asked the workers to draw the lesson out of their recent defeat at Dhulia, and try to build up a strong Union to lead their struggle. He explained to them how individual strikes of various mills in different centres had failed and how an united front to meet the offensive against the workers was absolutely necessary.

CAWNPORE RESOLUTION

He explained to them the implications of the Cawnpore resolution regarding an All India Textile Workers Conference and asked the Dhulia workers to participate in it. The speaker put in a very strong protest against the official measures taken in various paces particularly Dhulia to break strikes, gagging of leaders, prohibition of meetings, application of Sec. 144 Cr. Pr. Code, prosecution of Strike leaders under the Vagrancy Acts etc. He exhorted the worker to muster strong at the forth-

---

A New Delhi message says cerebro spinal fever has invaded even the Delhi District Jail and two prisoners have died from that disease. The Jail authorities have stopped all interviews for next six weeks to prevent the spread of the disease. The Jail has been thoroughly disinfected.—United Press.

ROME HONOURS CHAMPION MOTHERS

Bachelors Are Taxed To Pay Holiday Expenses Of Matrons

The 92 "champion" mothers in Italy's provinuces, who have brought some 1,290 children into the world, were in Rome on Dec. 20 to receive the enthusastic acclaim of Premier Mussolini and the populace.

Their five-day visit was at the expense of the state and was a part of the kingdom's celebration of Mothers' and Infants' Day which, with the Fascist compaign to boost the birthrate, has become one of Italy's most important holidays. The climax of their stay was Il Duce's reception for them.

Signora Paolina, of Naples, the mother of 20 children, wore the prized blue ribbon of the Mothers' National Protective Association as the woman who has given birth to the largest number of children in Italy. The other mothers have children averaging 14 in number. The women are being feted by national and local authorities and will receive prizes.

Particular importance was placed on the celebration on Dec. 24 because it gave Premier Mussolini an opportunity to emphasize his campaign for a larger population.

Newspapers were filled with eulogies of motherhood and stressed Mussolini's viewpoint that Italy must have increasing numbers to assure her future as a great power.

The expenses of the mothers are met out of funds raised through a special tax on bachelors who have passed their 25th birthday without marrying.

The Government-inspired press jubilantly told the nation that "the battle against the modern evil of restricting the size of the families has been won."

Newspapers prominently displayed the picture of the Marquise Agatha di Mannarini, the mother of 15 and Rome's champion matron, as proof that Mussolini's large-family programme is applicable to all classes.

Babbes of newlwyeds were brought to the prize-awarding ceremonies. Their fathers will be awarded free streetcar rides by the Government during the year.

WOMEN LEFT IN THE COLD

The British Women's Freedom League protested against the exclusion of women from all but the lower Orders of the British Empire in the new Year Honours List.

Men have been promoted to the House of Lords, received Privy Councillorships, baronetcies and knighthoods, states the League, but the highest award made to any woman for her political and public efforts, or even a lifetime of distingu'shed service to the cause of humanity was the C. B. E.

The League adds that it "regards this list as yet another glaring example of the present Government's deliberate refusal to recognise the worth of the woman's work in the State."

MODERN CIVILISATION FOUND WANTING

Prof. G. Murray Points Out Its Glaring Anomalies

Professor Gilbert Murray has placed our own age in the scales, and apparently finds it wanting. This was how he described it in an address to the Historical Association at King's College, London.

"A civilisation shaken by the effects of a great war, crying out for peace and concord, making treaty after treaty for co-operation and the peaieful settlement of disputes, yet spending greater and greater sums out of its sinking revenues on preparations for war.

"A civilisation full of humane ideas and scientific knowledge about politics and government, yet pierced by savage discontent, and in places brutally misgoverned; wealthy, yet full of extreme poverty; enlightened, but bristling with fashionable superstitions; brilliant in art and science and philosophy, yet, somehow, haunted by indefinite depression and no longer confident in its own strength or its own value; newly conscious of the whole world as the true area of its interests and object of its loyalty, yet unable to escape from the stupidest and most unprincipled nationalism."

N. F. T. U. POLITICAL PROGRAMME

Organisation To Contest Elections

The Working Committee of the National Trades Union Federation has passed the following resolutions:—

Resolved that Messrs. Jamnadas M. Mehta (Bombay) President B. Shiva Rao (Madras) Vice-President, V. V. Giri (Madras) N. M. Joshi (Bombay), Mrinal Kanti Bose (Calcutta), V. M. Ramaswami Mudaliar (Madras) and R. R. Bakhale (Bombay) General Secretary do form the Political Committee of the National Trades Union Federation.

ALL PARTIES CONFERENCE

Resolved that the Working Committee approve of the idea of holding an All Parties Conference to express disapproval of the White Paper Proposals and to suggest essential modifications and nominates all its members as delegates to that Conference.

TEXTILE FEDERATION

Resolved that Mr. B. Shiva Rao be authorised to take the necessary steps to carry into effect the Federation resolution on the formation of the All-India Textile Workers' Federation.

POLITICAL PROGRAMME

The functions of the Political Committee are, 'inter alia'

(1) to encourage the Affiliated Unions to build up their political funds;

(2) to organise elections to the local bodies and the legislatures.

(3) to keep a watch over the taxation proposals of the Central and Local Governments and over the development of labour legislation in India ant to initiate legislation in the interest of the working classes.

MUSINGS ON MAC AND HIS SOCIALISM

(By "FELON.")

Socialism is the fashion to-day. It's discussed in the salon of the Pluto-asistocrat, in the parlour of the middle class, in the poorman's hut: in the underdog's hovel, on the footpaths by vagrants and vagabonds, not to speak of the intellectuals in—well anywhere. It is, politically "de rigeur." I am a socialist, you are a socialist, and Macdonald is also a socialist,

* * * *

For you and me—I mean the petty bourgeois—socialism means only this: that the other man's prosperity should be ours and his purse should pay for our bills. The poorman's socialism is that the Charity Trust must be made to open their chests more generously. To the intellectual the immediate problems are the Dictatorship of the Proletariat and breaking other people's heads who dare criticise their slavery to abstract theories. Being intellectuals, they live in the ideological realm where objective or subjective forces are mere phenomena for dialectics.

* * * *

But for the underdog and the vagrant socialism is the hope of freedom and happiness. His conception of socialism is the ending of all exploitation. Hunger is the motive power, here. Being crushed in misery, he wants the whole world rescued from the causes leading to it—Capitalism and Imperialism.

* * * *

Now what is old Mac's socialism? Some people call it a career instead of a creed. But then they are green-eyed critics jealous of the Farmer's boy of Lossiemouth now Prime Minister of the British Empire.

* * * *

To him, according to himself, "socialism is a movement of opinion, not an organisation of status. It is not the rule of the working class, it is in the organisation of the community. "So class struggle is far more akin to Radicalism than socialism."

* * * *

The economic and financial crisis worked op by rentiers shook and shakes social foundations the world over. It blocked the movement of opinion and brought out in brutal relief the real character of the Structure. The leaders of the working class had no other alternative to the class struggle which is far more akin to Radicalism than Sotialism. Being only a socialist and not a Radical, naturally old Mac preperred to develop the movement of opinion by turning a Tory and sabotaging 'Ah my friends'! —incidents are inevitable in the march onwards—the whole movement which brought him to the present destination on the back of the socialist slogan.

* * * *

Since Socialism is not an organisation of status, it mattered very little if the workers were kicked out of jobs or if the workless got reduced subsistence allowance. One may say that all this he did at the dictation of Big Business and high finance and thus betrayed the working class and socialism. But they lie.

* * * *

They lie who say thus, for if old Mac led a class struggle and destroyed the capitalist structure, where can he carry "the movement of opinion, that is, socialism which is the organisation of the community? Class struggle means disintegration of the community. The vested interests are the stakeholders and therefore of integrity. Integrity of the community is essential for the "movement of opinion." So old Mac took the obvious course of preserving the integrity of the social structure.

He deserves praise, not derision.

* * * *

"The final aim conditions the immediate steps, but finished utopias, created here and now, caricature the ideal. 'One step enough for me,'" says he.

* * * *

The world knows that old Mac got to the top through pictures of utopias drawn for the edification of the working class in England. As "final aim conditions the immediate steps," the Utopia which gave him the lift became a caricature as his final aim no more is misunderstood or rather as his final aim is now clearly understood. One step was enough for him. He took it and made the most of it as well. Like Caesar he can now say: "I came for a career. I saw the way and I won it."

Swami Jayanti Prasad, a volunteer in the "Dandi March" who had courted arrest as an "individual civil resister," has been released on tht expiry of his term of imprisonment.—United Press.

Telephone No. 22337. Telegrams "Chronicle."
Post Box No. 322. Registered No. B-1065.

The Bombay Chronicle

Red House, Parsi Bazar Street, Fort.

BOMBAY TUESDAY JANUARY 23, 1934

WANTED CO-ORDINATION

Misfortunes have not come singly to Bihar and every day that passes reveals fresh horrors in that unhappy province. Patna experienced a fresh shock on Sunday and though it is believed to have been comparatively mild one cannot be too sure of its effect on buildings already damaged by the previous shocks. It is also reported that the cold in the affected areas, as on the whole Gangetic plain, is intense and that there is every probability of several deaths being caused by sheer cold and exposure. This fact should bring home to all would-be helpers that one of the most urgent needs in the affected areas is that of warm clothing and of blankets in particular.

Redeeming Feature

The appeals issued by the Congress leaders of the province and by Pundit Jawaharlal Nehru, who is already at Patna helping relief organisation, make touching reading and the only redeeming feature of the situation is that the appeals are eliciting response from all over the country. The Congress leaders of Patna appeal "to all Congressmen, workers and volunteers, to bestir themselves at once if they have not already done so and do all they can to render such help as may be immediately needed." Congressmen have justly claimed to be the best representatives of the people and will no doubt acquit themselves worthily when the people are in severe distress. A Central Relief Committee has already been formed at Patna under the presidentship of Babu Rajendra Prasad and it is to be hoped that both officials and non-officials will co-operate with the Committee in this humanitarian task. To Bihar's call for relief is now added that of Nepal where, according to latest reports, the Capital and some other towns are in ruins and several thousand people are dead.

It is of the greatest importance that relief work everywhere should be well co-ordinated, so as to minimise duplication of effort and misapplication of resources. Care should also be taken that mischief is not done by want of thought or want of heart, workers everywhere ascertaining at every stage what are the most urgent needs in the affected parts. It is important in these days of country-wide depression to see that even small resources go a long way. Pundit Jawaharlal has done well to state beforehand that Bihar is not lacking in good workers but money is urgently needed for distributing blankets and clothing and hessian for covering huts. This fact should be particularly noted by those who wish to go to Bihar from far off places to do ordinary volunteering work. Funds expended on the transport and the feeding of superfluous volunteers may be better spent on feeding and clothing the men in distress.

A Model For Others

As regards relief organisation in our own city, the Governor has given a fairly good lead by contributing Rs. 1,000 to the relief fund. It is to be hoped that at to-day's meeting convened by the Mayor a number of much bigger donations will be announced. The Central Committee that will be appointed at the meeting to collect funds may well appoint a number of sub-committees to work in the various Wards of the city and the suburbs so that collection work may be both speedy and well-co-ordinated. In this connection, we find it necessary to edorse the warning issued by Mrs. Naidu and Mr. Nariman against unauthorised collections by unknown individuals seeking only to exploit the national calamity. It does not appear, however, that in the present conditions ordinary contributions from individuals and bodies will yield an amount that will do anything like justice to Bombay's reputation for charity. A number of benefit performances by musicians and others, professionals and amateurs, will, of course, have to be organised. But as the Nine Nights' Fete has commenced and the H.O.H. Fete will commence soon and last a pretty long period, charity performances for Bihar relief will seriously conflict with the Fetes It may, therefore, be worthwhile for the organisers of the Fetes to consider seriously the suggestion made by Mr. L. R. Tairsee that they should make common cause with the Bihar Relief Committee and set apart a portion of the proceeds of the Fetes for Bihar. Finally, we would suggest that the Bombay Committee should consist of earnest and really influential workers. Bombay should so acquit itself in this matter that it may be a model for other cities in the country to copy.

Failure Of The I. M. S.

We published the other day an appeal for funds issued by Drs. Tagore, P. C. Ray, Pundit Mohan Malaviya and others for an Indian Institute of Medical Research. The value of research in all departments of science has been vividly brought home to us, once again by the speeches and discussions at the recent session of the Indian Science Congress. The distinguished scientist, Mr. Meghnada Saha, who presided over the deliberations of the Congress, made out a very strong case for founding an Indian Academy of Science. He said: "Every country must, for the sake of self-preservation as well as for the benefit of mankind, husband all its resources scientifically and must foster and stimulate scientific thought. It is obvious that the Government of this country is not actively interested in the matter." He drew attention to the close co-operation which exists between workers in the scientific services of the Government and professors in Universities in other countries and contrasted it with its total absence in this country. For this and other reasons he advocated that scientific men in India should organise themselves into a corporate body and through it, effectively impress on the Government, the States and other public bodies the need for encouragement of scientific research and for a scientific handling of economic, industrial and social problems of the country. The need for the organisation of scientific workers has arisen because the country has produced and is now producing workers some of whom have already gained great international eminence by their original contributions to knowledge. But it is noteworthy that almost all the first class workers which the country has produced belong to those departments of science from which the deadening control of Government Services has been removed. It is only since the scientific departments of universities have been thrown open to the sons of the soil on the basis of pure merit that Indians have begun to shine in the world of science and larger number of young workers have begun to be productive. The proper development of a scientific worker demands congenial and intimate relations between him and his teachers and such relations could not develop as the racial bar prevented the requisit contacts. Moreover, as it often happened, the men who occupied chairs in the Universities had often no title or claim to their position other than the colour of their skin.

Although this has been remedied in some measure as far as other departments of science are concerned, medicine has not yet been freed from this incubus. Almost all the medical schools are still controlled and dominated by the Indian Medical Service. And, whatever the personal achievements of some individual members of the Service may be, it is clear that the Service as such has done nothing to make the medical schools the seats of learning that they should be. The suspicion is, consequently, pardonable that the policy is deliberate. The Service arrogates to itself all the higher posts of the teachers and administrators and conducts medical schools to produce assistants of various grades —assistants who are expected to begin as assistants and end as assistants. Such an atmosphere is not conducive to scholarship. It is very instructive to note the value these "great" teachers attach to the products of their own efforts. They never select their own graduates for any places of responsibility. This is not due to any lack of brains on the part of their students, for the self same students, not always the best but well-to-do, go to European schools and on return are deemed fit for higher appointments. The Service, as it is, is drawn, largely, from the mediocre ranks of English and Scottish Universities who have naturally little or no interest in medicine or science the sole attraction being the princely scale of salaries such as are paid to no other medical service in the world. Matters are made worse by the fact that, despite these high salaries, they are allowed to indulge in private practice and when they get teaching appointments in colleges in big cities where opportunities for private practice are large, many of them get busy with money-making and devote the minimum amount of time to teaching. Such has been the evil influence of this Service that in the few medical schools that have been started in the country independently of the Service—and we can point to one in this city itself—the Indian teachers are perpetuating the very worst traits of the members of the Service. They are also devoting themselves only perfunctorily to their teaching work and it is not surprising that little or no research is being done in our medical schools. The students are thus deprived of the atmosphere essential for their scientific advancement.

It may be recalled that Col. S. S. Sokhey in his presidential address before the Medical Section of the Science Congress was inclined to advocate the establishment of research facilities primarily in medical schools and spoke against the establishment of research institutes independent of them. However plausible this may be in theory, it is inapplicable to the working conditions in this country where the medical schools are beyond our control. We cannot reorganise them in conformity with modern ideas and demands of science. In the circumstances, it would be a counsel of despair to suggest complete inaction. The proposal for the Indian Institute of Medical Research does, we think, offer a way out. Its organisation will place at the disposal of Indian workers facilities of research, however meagre or imperfect, that they entirely lack at the present moment. Self-help is a valuable precept and is doubly valuable in practice. We would, therefore, urge our countrymen and women to offer the proposal for the Medical Research Institute their active and entire sympathy and support.

Our London Letter

STAVISKY SCANDAL: AMERICAN SYMPATHY FOR INDIA

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

LONDON, (By Air Mail, January 13.

The incident connected with Sir Stafford Cripps' "Buckingham Palace" speech reminds me of a similar incident which took place immediately after the War. The Russian Bolshevik Revolution had become a staggering success and throne after throne on the Continent of Europe was swept away in anger or in despair. Royalty was at a heavy discount. The recently published private letters of the then Prime Minister, Mr. Asquith, to his lady love, have revealed the fact that in the Royal circles in Great Britain there was a daily talk about the heavy fall in the stocks of monarchy. H. G. Wells at that time predicted almost with the air of supporting a scheme for Britain becoming a Republic. There was a great uproar immediately and Mr. Wells had to resort to his intellectual ability and to make a public explanation that he had never intended to predict or to advocate the extinction of the Royal House of England. He contended that he had only drawn a vision of a future of the British Empire to be known by the description of a British Republic and that he had always in his mind that the head of such a Republic would be a constitutional hereditary monarch instead of a politician President.

In Rumania.

The events in Rumania appeared to be startling immediately after the assassination of her Prime Minister. They are now settling down. What is emerging from the situation is the same parliamentary contradiction which is taking place everywhere else. People seem to resent the idea that a King should rule without a Parliament and at the same time the aristocrats, the military war lords and the priests seem to resent the idea that the common "rif-raffs" should control the State and the Church through a parliamentary machinary. The King should remain a nominal head with all personal respect and worship representing the embodiment of the power of aristocracy and the

THE INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE

An Anomaly That Must Be Ended

By AN INDIAN NATIONALIST.)

III

It would really be very interesting as well as instructive to know how many European officers and their families, for whose special benefit a very highly expensive set of medical officers are being maintained at the expense of tax-payers and stationed at all the large centres, have availed themselves of the services of these doctors and on how many occasions and for what complaints, and that the medical attendance required by them could not have been properly rendered to them by the Indian doctors in charge of the districts. Such an analysis would certainly be very instructive and would show whether it is worthwhile maintaining such a lot of costly medical officers when cheaper and equally efficient medical men are available in plenty in the country.

FAVOURING EUROPEAN OFFICERS.

Another important fact which does not at all convince us of the genuineness of the reasons given for reserving certain stations for European officers of the I.M.S. is that, only large and important places are selected and not those which are central and conveniently situated for the purpose they are intended. Only two instances will suffice. In Bombay there are three or four European medical officers and a large hospital specially equipped and staffed for European patients; Poona is very conveniently situated from Bombay, being three hours' run by rail with frequent trains and connected by a good road. There was therefore no need to have reserved Poona especially when another large place, viz., Sholapur on the other side and contiguous to Poona is also reserved for the same purpose. The same remarks can apply to Karachi and Hyderabad, the latter place is central and quite conveniently situated for Upper and Lower Sind and is only three or four hours' run from Karachi which place could have been Indianised without any inconvenience to the Europeans in the higher services stationed at Karachi. The authorities cannot blame the public if they come to the conclusion that these important places are reserved to favour the European medical officers by excluding the Indians from them on the pretext of providing European medical men for the Europeans in the higher services of Government.

A SIMPLE REMEDY.

On the introduction of the Montague-Chelmsford Reforms all officers in Government service were given option to continue in service or if they did not like to serve under the Indian Ministers to retire from service on "proportionate pension", and, strange to say, this option has become a permanent condition of the higher services. Why not allow those higher officers who are so fastidious as to require expensive European doctors to attend on them and their families, to exercise this option and leave the country on proportionate pension and send back the I.M.S. doctors to the Army which is their legitimate work and for which they have joined the service? If such a step is taken at an early date enough saving could be effected in the medical budget to meet the urgent requirements of the hospitals which are being starved and many well-equipped wards in Bombay hospitals shut up. There would then be no need to get up lotteries or fireworks or H.O.H. Fetes to collect funds. But the question is whether the authorities will adopt such a simple and straightforward course or will continue to retain the most expensive medical staff for no other reason, in such a time of financial stress, than to favour a particular class when much cheaper and equally efficient, if not better, doctors are available locally. It would not be difficult at all to obtain the services of honorary medical men to look after the hospitals in Poona, Sholapur, Ahmedabad, Karachi, Hyderabad, etc., where at present Indian medical men are managing large private or charitable hospitals. In Sholapur there is a large well-equipped charitable hospital run entirely by honorary staff and is a model institution of its kind and there is no reason why Government hospitals could not be managed by them. The abolition of the I.M.S. from the J. J. and other hospitals in Bombay has caused a great saving in the salaries of the staff and has not at all adversely affected the efficiency.

INDIANS SUPERSEDED.

The exclusion of the Indians from the civil department has brought another great advantage to the European I.M.S. officers. At present all appointments to the administrative posts in the provinces are made by selecting officers serving in the civil department and with the new arrangement within a few years there will be no Indian officer left in the civil employ; hence in future only Europeans will be available for such administrative

(Continued on page 7.)

FRANKLY SPEAKING

WHITE V. BLANK.

The Marquis of Titchfield who has appealed for a truce between supporters of the British Government's "India policy" and those led by Churchill, Page-Croft and others is a more sensible Tory than the impatient Die-hards. He asks them to wait till the Select Committee has reported. And he is right. For, what is officially intended by Government to be granted to India is, in effect, just as little as the Die-hards have been suggesting. The difference between the two views is nothing more pronounced than a difference between a spotlessly White and an equally spotlessly Blank Paper. There is great significance, for the Indian Nation as much as for British Imperialist, in the suggestion of the Noble Marquis "to fire on the enemy and not on friend."

MUSSOLINI'S MOVE.

However profoundly one may object to Fascist ideals and Fascist methods, one must admire the diplomacy of Signor Mussolini. Il Duce is undoubtedly clever as a statesman. Doctor Dollfuss' latest outburst against Nazi Germany may be due to inspiration from Italy. And there is little doubt that Italy will support an Austro-Hungarian re-union. All this must appear, at first sight, to indicate opposition to Germany. But we will not be surprised if it turns out, ultimately to be precisely the reverse of it. An Auschluss is not nearly so important and vital to Nazi Germany as strength and moral support in her struggle with France on questions of armaments and lost territories. Germany may yet exchange her consent to Austro-Hungarian union in return for Italian support elsewhere. And Italy would only be too willing to do so. For, in that case, she would have completely established her influence over Central Europe—a tactical move necessary for success in the Franco-Italian struggle for hegemony over Europe.

THE CASE OF DR. CHOITRAM.

Commenting a few days ago on the utterly needless prosecution of Dr. Choitram Gidwani and the harsh sentence of six months' imprisonment inflicted upon him, we wondered if at least as a prisoner he would receive the careful medical treatment which he sorely needed. We now learn that Government have reduced him to "B" class from "A" class which was assigned to him by the trying Magistrate. In consequence he has little chance of getting from the prison authorities the right kind of food that he needs in his illness nor will he have the right, as he had as an "A" class prisoner, of using his own food at his own expense. Dr. Gidwani, a prominent Congress leader, was justly treated as an "A" class prisoner whenever he was convicted in the C. D. campaign. If now he has been reduced to "B" class, it is not because there is a change in his status or in the rules of classification made by the Government of India but the Government of Bombay, alone among Provincial Governments, have been violating the spirit as well as the letter of those rules. Is it really too much to expect the prison authorities to allow him to get his own food at his own cost?

"REFORMS" IN KASHMIR.

There seems to be no end to toy Councils in the States. The Franchise Committee, appointed in Kashmir in accordance with the suggestions of the Glancy Reform Committee, has unanimously recommended the constitution of a State Assembly of 75 members of whom only 33 will be elected. It may be safely assumed that despite the majority of nominated members, the Assembly will be a purely advisory body. It is not clear from the press report of the recommendations whether the electorates are to be joint or communal. But as the President and the Vice-President of the Franchise Committee, consisting of only four members, are I.C.S. men, it may be inferred that communal electorates have been recommended.

TROTTERS.

The London correspondent of "Roy's Weekly" is responsible for the report that five members of the British Parliament are now in India "incognito," intending to tour every province and gather first-hand impressions of the State of the country with a view to bring them to bear on the discussion of the India Bill. The report is not unlikely, but we cannot believe that the M.P.'s will long remain "incognito" if they really get busy getting at the facts in India and into touch with the people that count. It is extremely probable, however, that these trotters will deliberately keep out of touch with these people, would consult only their supporters here, however few and unrepresentative they are, and will only fudge up some one-sided material in support of their preconceived prejudices. If thereby they wreck the White Paper, Congressmen at least will not regard it as a calamity.

Press Views

Bihar Day

The great earthquake of 1923 in Japan was looked upon as a national disaster. The German Government declared a day of national mourning when a hundred died the other day as the result of the explosion of a gas tank. The disaster that befell R 101 is looked upon by the British people as a national disaster. The Railway disaster at Lagny last Christmas which killed more than 300 passengers was considered to be a national calamity. Will not the calamity of Bihar and the death of thousands of people be observed by our countryman as a day of national mourning when amusements of all sorts should be religiously shunned?—"A. B. Patrika."

A Touch Of Nature

When a few years ago the people of Japan had suffered from a similar calamity on a much more extensive scale, they thanked the world for its sympathy but refused to take any money for relief from outside their own kingdom. Such was their patriotism that they set themselves to the task of repair and reconstruction with a grim determination and within an amazingly short period rewove the thread of their broken life as if nothing had happened. We, in India, must take a lesson from them and convey the message to our suffering countrymen in Bihar by our practical sympathy that though Nature, red in tooth and claw, had visited them with an appalling misfortune its effects would be mitigated and overcome as far as it is humanly possible, by our generous response to the Viceroy's appeal. This touch of Nature ought to make the whole world of India kin.—"Sind Observer."

Tete-a-Tete

Pandit Malaviya has assured the press, a propos of his conversation with the Viceroy, that "the entire interview was taken up with political questions."

But since Panditji declines to say more on the subject, we too decline to comment further on what the Viceroy declined to say or do.

* * * *

The Bombay Governor has wired to his Bihar Brother assurances of sympathy "on behalf of the Government and people of the Presidency of Bombay."

We do hope the Services are included in "Government."

* * * *

Bombay mill-owners and millionaries have not yet decided to accept Mr. Jairajani's appeal to send khaddar to Bihar either as a direct suggestion or even as an indirect hint.

Nor is there any truth in the rumour that a cable has been received by Sir William Clare-Lees —of the Indo-Lancashire Pact— saying "Wake up, now is the opportunity, send as much useless stock for Bihar as you can spare. Magnificent propaganda possibilities."

* * * *

"Mr. Puyi recently sent King George three photographs of himself, in ordinary clothes, in plus fours and in Military Uniform"—news item.

You are familiar with "Chinese puzzles." This is one of them. But it is not difficult to solve.

* * * *

The fact of sending the photos is intended to assure the British Empire of the goodwill of the Kingdom of Manchukuo.

As to the sartorial varieties: ordinary clothes indicated that he wore them only by force of circumstances and plus fours symbolised the bunker he was in—until rescued by "Heaven."

The photograph in Military Uniform was, of course, a mistake on the part of the despatcher. It was meant for General Araki in grateful acknowledgement of the uniform kindly sent by the General.

* * * *

Emperor Puyi will doubtless be photographed in his Coronation robes also. But this photograph, along with the original, is reserved for presentation to "Heaven."

* * * *

"That the visitors" wired Mr. E. H. D. Sewell to Bori Bunder on the conclusion of the match at Nagpur, "ought to win this game by six wickets was the opinion I formed as the C. P. team went out at 2-40 p.m."

Since the match ended long ago and since our confrere has already given the lead we do not mind confessing, with due modesty, that we too had formed our opinion.

But our prognostication did not turn out so correct to the wicket as confrere Sewell's. We had decided that the M.C.C. would lose —sorry win—by five wickets only instead of six.

* * * *

To wish him, authoritatively, a very happy Id, the Mulla Sahib of Bohras called the other day on Lord Brabourne. And His Excellency promptly called back to be met not only with the conventional "pan-supari" but also a learned "Qasida" composed in Arabic in his honour.

It is reported that since his Excellency is not a scholar of Arabic he was, unfortunately unable to follow it. But there was little reference in it to the Wakf Act about which his Excellency already knows and will know a lot more in the future.

* * * *

The Director of the Meteorological Observatory assures us emphatically that the cold wave sweeping over Bombay has nothing to do with the earthquake tremors, but with atmospheric disturbances in Persia.

We don't doubt our Meteorologist. But whether the origin is Persia or an earthquake the cold wave is cold and this is what concerns us.

* * * *

In case it has originated from Persia, we must protest very strongly to the Persian Consul-General in Bombay. We wish Persia and Persians well but they must keep their atmospherics under control and in their own country.

* * * *

An Irish small farmer was asked by his landlord if the report of his intended second marriage was true, and replied—"It is, yer honor."

"But your first wife has only been dead a week, Pat," said the landlord.

"An' shure," retorted Pat, "she's as dead now as she ever will be, yer honor."

Readers' Views

EARTHQUAKES AND THE FETES

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In connection with the 9 Nights Fete and the H.O.H. Fete to be opened shortly I wish to make a suggestion "vis a vis" the earthquake and how to raise funds for relief of sufferers. I do not desire to join issues either with Mrs. Bapsey Sadawalla or Mr. Ezra and I do not desire to revive the past. Let the dead past bury its dead. The objects of both Fetes are worthy and I believe that the said objects can be served if the organisers will either agree to extend the use of profits to cover help to the earthquake sufferers by dividing profits between the two objects 50 per cent to 50 per cent.

The object is worthy and has been blessed by the King and the Viceroy and I do not think Sir Jehangir Behram and the Committee of two fetes can have any objection to accepting the suggestion. From a business point of view both the Fete will draw larger audience and get in those who are not likely to go otherwise.—Yours, etc.,

LAKHMIDAS ROWJEE TAIRSEE

Third Class Passengers' Grievances

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I was travelling from Brombay Central to Rajkot by third class and I found certain defects in the third class accommodation of the Kathiawar Mail which I think it my duty to bring to the notice of the public and the authorities of the B. B. and C. I. Railway through your valued paper with the hope that they will be remedied immediately.

The third class privy accommodation is too small in proportion to the number of passengers travelling; secondly, the room in which the privy is installed is hardly sufficient to accommodate one man. In fact, it is so small that unless the door is closed there is no room to stand. Besides, when the train gives a jerk the passenger is thrown against the walls; thirdly, the privy is situated in the middle of the compartment with two entrances on either side. Now when a passenger enters from one of these doors he naturally bolts the other door from inside to prevent any one from coming from that side, and after he has left the privy he leaves it bolted from inside. The result is that a passenger wishing to use it from the other side finds it bolted from inside with no one to open it. This is a bad arrangement. My suggestion is that the privy should have only one entrance and should serve the need of the people on one side of the compartment just as in the case of the second class compartments.

The station at Viramgam is too small for the number of passengers it is now catering for. The rush at the time when the Mail train from Bombay arrives or departs for that destination is too great. It is very narrow. There is no sufficient and comfortable seating arrangement. It is crowded with eating stalls. The floor is made of rough stones and confusion is worse confounded at that time. When the Railway has modernised even its small stations, I wonder why it has left its important Junction station in practically the same condition in which it has been for the last 30 or 40 years. This state of affairs, as described above, would never have been tolerated in any other civilised country.

Now talking about the Morvi Railway, the run between Wadhwan and Muli Road is very slow and should be accelerated. Even admitting that the level or ascent is high, it is not so high as to justify the slow pace at which it was running. If I had my cycle with me I would have certainly beaten the train in speed during that distance. I do not understand why the train was running so slow. I hope the Morvi Railway authorities will try to run the train much faster than it is doing now.—Yours, etc.,

R. R. NABAR.

A SUGGESTION TO JAWAHARLAL

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I have read in the papers Jawaharlalji's disapproval of any All-Parties Conference trying to tinker with the White Paper. Probably, the Liberals also, who have, individually as well as at public Conferences of their Party, repeatedly and wholly condemned that Paper, in respect of details as well as fundamentals, and have even said that it means a setback rather than any advance, feel in their hearts the uselessness of suggesting amendments at this stage, and are trying to arrange an All-Parties Conference only because they feel also that something has to be done and that simply to sit still and accept the Paper as inevitable is not right.

In these circumstances, I would suggest publicly to Jawaharlalji, through the courtesy of your columns, (1) to invite the gentlemen who are trying to arrange an All-Parties Conference, to give up the hopeless idea of improving the White Paper, and, instead, work out a draft of a Swaraj-Constitution, newly and independently, as has been suggested by that great Labour leader of Britain and sincere well-wisher of India, Mr. Lansbury, and has been very recently advocated ably by Mr. Hales, M.P., (and as was even done, though very defectively, by the All-Parties Conference of 1928); (2) to put his own draft of such a Constitution before the public as soon as possible in the meanwhile, embodying therein the economic programme he has at heart, in order to give an opportunity to all concerned, to think over it calmly and leisurely before the All-Parties Conference (better call it National Convention) meets; (3) then when it does meet, to go to it, with other Congress leaders and advocate his draft as convincingly as he can, and endeavour, with every possible earnestness and gentleness, to secure the "greatest common measure" of agreement for its provisions.

If he succeeds, as many of us will wish with all their hearts that he may, then the next step will be for all the Parties—which will then have merged practically into One Party—to discuss, and decide and make a solemn pact, as to the methods to be adopted to secure the realisation of the Constitution so agreed upon.

If he, unfortunately, fails, then, too, he will have helped greatly to clear up the present confusion of ideas and given much valuable food for thought to the general electorate of that future Constituent Assembly which he so much desires but admits to be impossible to hold at present, and which will surely come some day, sooner or later.

Whether it will come after storms and tempests, as sun-shine in the rains, or quietly and peacefully and beautifully with new blossoms and leaves as dawn in spring, depends upon whether those puppets of Providence who regart themselves as statesmen and men in power (with or without authority) are short-sighted and unwise or otherwise and wise.

That it is likely to come sooner rather than later is prognosticated by the great change in the world's atmosphere. It is becoming axiomatic that modern politics are rooted in economics. And such straws show the wind as that an Englishman, and of the political complexion too and prominence of Sir John Simon, is reported by the papers to have made public confession the other day in England (apparently after some hours' talk with Mussolini in Italy, thus:

"I believe that the age of go-as-you-please has ended and the age of economic planning has begun."

If Jawaharlalji will only give to this idea of "economic (and also educational) planning' the weight and value that it has and the prominence it deserves, in his draft scheme, I believe he will be able to secure all that is essential and really valuable and true and thoroughly reasonable in Socialism, and will also show the way to make the transition to the consequent re-arrangement of fundamental social institutions comparatively easy and agreeable to the (mentally if not also physically) older generation, instead of "revoltingly" revolutionary.

I am trying to send to the papers a series of articles (with the caption of 'Whither India and Whither Congress', with reference to Pt. Jawaharlal's and Mr. Nariman's writings under such headings in which the above ideas are attempted to be expounded at greater length.—Yours etc.,

BHAGAVAN DAS

"Vishrama", Chunar, U.P.

January 12

Litvinoff Accuses Japan

Says She Is Preparing For War With Words Of Peace

(From Our Correspondent).

MOSCOW Dec. 29 (By Mail.)

Mr. M. M. Litvinoff, the Soviet Commissar for Foreign Affairs, gave the Red Parliament one of the most outspoken reports on Soviet diplomatic relations with the other countries, ever given. Japan was made the target of his numerous attacks which were full of humour.

The Soviet Commissar was unusually frank in his criticism of Japan's aggressive policy.

MENACE TO PEACE.

The matters touched upon by Mr. Litvinoff are quite serious and since they deal with the aggressive policy of Japan and Germany which, according to Mr. Litvinoff is, "becoming a menace to the world peace," it is worthwhile, therefore, to quote some sections of M. Litvinoff's speech itself. Speaking on Soviet relations with Japan he said:—

"...The attention not only of our Union but also of the whole world is focussed upon these relations since the policy of Japan is now the darkest storm cloud on the international political horizon. There were no conflicts, no serious misunderstandings, and if such arose they were solved in a peaceful, diplomatic way. There were no talks of threats on the one side or on the other. The position began to change when Japan started her military operations in Mnachuria. Together with the whole world, we could not but consider these operations as a violation on the part of Japan of numerous obligations which she voluntarily undertook in her international treaties."

WORDS AND DEEDS.

"The Japanese Government then offered explanation for her operations which explained nothing and convinced nobody. She simultaneously gave us official assurances that her troops would not proceed beyond a definite line in Manchuria itself and that, in any case, our interests of the Chinese Eastern Railway would under no circumstances suffer. These assurances were then continuously repeated as the Japanese troops advanced further, right up to the complete occupation of the whole of Manchuria and to the formation of the so-called Manchukuo. These actions, as it is well-known, were characterized by the entire external world, including also the League of Nations, to which Japan herself belonged, as a violation of such agreements as the Washington Nine-Power Pact the League of Nations Pact and the Kellog Past."

VIOLATION OF TREATY.

"The occupation of Manchuria was, however, also a violation of the Portsmouth Treaty that was confirmed by the Peiping Agreement, according to which Japan had no right to maintain troops in Manchuria beyond a definite minimum number. We refused to participate in international action against Japan because we did not seek, as we do not seek now, an armed conflict with Japan. We were only trying to obtain from Japan one thing; the observance of our commercial interests in the Chinese Eastern Railway (C.E.R.), since we have no other interests in Manchuria. Despite all the solemn promises the representatives of Japan in Manchuria nevertheless soon began a direct attack on these interests endeavouring to make quite impossible the management of the C.E.R as provided for in the agreement. Disruption was caused in the work of the Railway and unfounded claims were made against C.E.R. The whole world was surprised at our long petience, and we firmly decided not to digress from our policy of peace. But the more calm and patient our attitude, the more provocative became the actions of the Japanese forces in Manchuria. A definite impression was created that they are consciously provoking us to stronger action than protests."

WAR TALK.

"What is in question, however, is not the C.E.R alone. Side by side with the infringement of our rights on the Railway Line, the question of war against the Soviet Union for the seizure of the maritime Province and the entire Far Eastern Region is being discussed by statesmen of Japan.

"The matter is not merely confined to conversations but a considerable number of Japanese troops have been concentrated in Manchuria near our frontiers, war material is being orbught up, roads and railways are being built. A threat has thus arisen, not only for the violent seizure of our line by Japan, but a direct threat to our frontiers.

SOVIET DEFENCE.

"With such a state of things, there was nothing left for our government to do except to enter upon the strengthening of our frontiers the bringing up to these the necessary forces for this purpose and the taking of other military measures. But while we are taking exclusively defensive measures, Japan, as is known, is feverishly preparing for war, which can be no other than aggressive, since no one is threatening the safety of Japan.

In the conclusion M. Litvinoff appealing to the level-headed patriots of Japan declared: "Japan we do not threaten you, we do not want your land or other territories lying on that side of our frontier. We want to live in peace with you, all we want from you is to respect our rights and interests as we respect yours." "Being in a position of compulsory self-defence," continued the Commissar," we will strengthen and perfect to an even greater degree than formerly, our Red Army, Red Navy and Red Air Fleet the chief means of defending our security."

JAPANESE PROTEST

Leader Of Delegation Says Duties In Tariff Bill Hits His Country

NEW DELHI, Jan. 22.

It is understood that H. E. Sawada the Chief of Japanese delegation has formally submitted to-day to the Government of India, a 30 page long protest against the imposition of "phohibitive" duties on sundry imported goods as declared in the Tariff Bill introduced on December 22 last.

It is stated the heads of articles have been itemised wherein the duties have been shown are not to benefit the Indian Industry but to hit the consumers and importers here and manufacturers and exporters in Japan. The list shows how certain goods not at all manufactured in India have been taxed heavily.

The result of protest is being watched in commercial circles chiefly by import trade interests. —United Press.

William Turner, who won the first prize in Zorastrian Physical Culture Cycle race, made a record of 5 hours 57 minutes and 15 seconds for 100 miles

THE INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE

(Continued from page 6.)

posts and incidentally there will be no occasion to supersede senior Indian officers nor any need to invent excuses to do so. Some years ago a senior officer was selected to act in the administrative appointment in Madras in a temporary vacancy but when the place was permanently vacant a junior European officer was appointed and the Indian superseded without any reason being given. There was a mild stir in the local Indian press but this produced no effect. After the war a few Indians have been appointed in some of the minor provinces but many have been superseded. Before the introduction of the Reforms an officer was selected for the administrative post from the same province but for some years the above arrangement has been changed and now a senior officer from all-India list is selected and an officer who has passed all his service in Burma or the Punjab is liable to be appointed to administer the medical department in Bombay or Madras. No reasons have been given for this new arrangement but the conclusion drawn by the public is that such a procedure can effectively prevent any criticism against the supersession of an Indian officer as an officer senior to him, though from another province, is appointed. Only recently an Indian officer has been superseded by many junior European officers although he was considered fit to act for a considerable time in a temporary vacancy.

(To be Continued.)

PEOPLES BANK OF NORTHERN INDIA

High Court Dismisses Winding Up Petition

LAHORE, Jan. 22.

A special Bench of the Lahore High Court consisting of Mr. Justice Bakhshi Tekchand and Mr. Justice Jailal delivered judgment to-day on the petition of Pandit Roop Narain Raina for the compulsory winding up of the Peoples Bank of Northern India under the Companies Act.

Their Lordships dismissed the petition with costs, and sanctioned a new scheme presented by the Bank directorate with three modifications.—A. P.

SATYAMURTI'S NEW MOVE

Proposes To Organise "White Paper Day" Demonstrations

MADRAS, Jan. 22

Mr. S. Satyamurthi in the course of a statement to the Press says:—

"Opinion in the country is now practically unanimous that the White Paper constitution is wholly unsatisfactory and is not calculated to meet to any extent the political needs of the country. But such opinion has not yet been sufficiently well organised. It is, therefore, proposed by the Madras Congress Swaraj Party that Sunday the 28th of January should be observed in cooperation with all other political parties in the Province as the White Paper Day. It is proposed that on the evening of that day, public meetings should be held throughout the Province expressing the opinion that the White Paper is wholly unsatisfactory and cannot, therefore, be accepted by the country as a political solution. The expression of such an opinion may not take us a long way just now. But it is as well that that opinion should be expressed so that the country may realise that it has yet a grim struggle in front of it, before it can achieve its birthright of Swaraj.—A. P.

SARDARGADH CHIEF DEPOSED

JAMNAGAR, Jan. 22.

An Extraordinary issue of the Western India States Agency Gazette states that Khan Shri Hussenyavarkhanji, Chief of Sardargadh, has in accordance with the recommendations of the Commission of Enquiry been deposed by His Excellency the Viceroy and his share in the Sardargarh taluka has been taken under the Agency management and the jurisdiction over the Taluka including the share of Khan Shri Zabardastkhanji will, pending further orders, be exercised by a manager appointed by the Agency. —A. P.

Congress Volunteer Arrested

AHMEDABAD, Jan. 21

A Congress volunteer was arrested in Ahmedabad on Sunday evening from Ratan Pole, while distributing Handwritten pamphlets. He was removed to City Lines lock-up.—(United Press).

In And Around Bombay

(From Our Staff Correspondents)

MONDAY.

Although the current year's Mayorality was for a Christian, the long-dated convention was broken by Dr. M. C. Javale the present Mayor, when he occupied the chair in April last. This year, according to the old convention, the turn is of a Mahomedan and this is perhaps the reason why the names of Mr. Jafferbhoy A. Laljee and Mr. Husseinally M. Rahimtoolah are being spoken of as the likely candidates to contest the forthcoming Mayor's election which will be held within a few weeks. As a Christian candidate Mr. Griffith's name also is being mentioned for the honour.

Mr. Jafferbhoy Laljee

Mr. Jafferbhoy A. Laljee who is at present the Chairman of the Standing Committee of the Municipal Corporation stands, as things are at present, the best chance. He is being put up as a candidate on behalf of the Nationalist and Independent Parties while Mr. Hooseinally M. Rahimtoolah will be supported by the so-called Progressive Party led, perhaps, by Mr. Homi Mody. Mr. Jafferbhoy A. Laljee has also another advantage to his credit. The present position which he occupies is generally the stepping-stone to the Mayorality. The Progressive Party, which exists only in name, cannot expect any appreciable support of the House for their candidate. Talks are already taking place among the Municipal councillors and it seems certain that Mr. Jafferbhoy Laljee will be elected. But it remains to be seen whether the election will be conducted on the old convention basis which is certainly not a healthy one or any other more more popular candidate comes into the field. Once the old convention is abolished, it would be better if it is permanently abolished.

Indian Merchants' Chamber

The Nationalist party expect to capture a majority of seats in the election which took place on Monday of members on the Managing Committee of the Indian Merchants' Chamber. There was brisk polling throughout the day and of the 480 members of the Chamber nearly 320 members exercised their votes either by personally calling at the Chamber office or through proxies. There were 35 candidates in the running for 23 seats, of which it is estimated about 16 seats will be captured by the Nationalist group.

The party feeling among the members of the Chamber began to manifest itself last year following the acceptance of the invitation by Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas to attend the Round Table Conference. The Nationalist members of the Chamber tabled a resolution disapproving of the action of Sir Purshottamdas which was passed. This accentuated the differences between the younger section of the Chamber known as Nationalists and the older members. After this incident there were appeals to the members to cease working on party lines, but lately, following Mody-Lees Pact, these differences have again come to the fore.

Of the 35 members standng for election Mr. Ratilal Gandhi and Mr. K. S. Ramchandra Iyer withdrew their candidature owing to the fact that they are ex-officio members of the Committee. The voting papers are to be scrutinised on Tuesday and the result will be declared in the course of Tuesday evening.

Amusing

"The Khilafat" in its issue of Monday complains against all the Bombay newspapers and particularly the English papers whom it accuses of not reporting correctly the proceedings of the defamation case filed by Maulana Shaukat Ali against the "Free Press." The paper makes the amusing, if grotesque, suggestion that Hindu reporters cannot be expected to give fair accounts of the trial and further pleads for an English paper owned by Mussalmans in Bombay.

Here is a literal translation of the "Khilafat" article. "It is to be regretted" it says "that the Bombay Mussalmans have no English paper of their own to give to the public correct reports of Maulana Shaukatali's historic case against the "Free Press." The "Times of India" and the "Bombay Chronicle" reporters, we do not know why, do not publish correct reports of the case. It is, however, useless to expect Hindu reporters of these papers to give fair accounts of the trial. But it is to be regretted that many a time even the Christian reporters of both papers publish reports which are full of mistakes.

"Therefore we announce" says the Khilafat "that correct reports of Maulana Shaukat Ali's case can be had from the Khilafat alone and that no reports appearing in English or Urdu papers of Bombay should be relied upon."

STAVISKY SCANDAL: AMERICAN SYMPATHY FOR INDIA

real rule of the country should be conducted by a select Cabinet with a dominating head in the name of some form of a Parliament or public voting which may be called upon to function nominally and then dismissed indefinitely. This modern substitute of parliamentary camouflage known as Fascism is already developing into a variety of different brands of fascism to suit the particular opportunity in each country Rumania may not have a Conservative fascist but she might have a Liberal Fascist as the head of the Government.

Stavisky Scandal.

In France considerable amount of agitation has been stirred up against the Chautemps Ministry by the unexpected and untoward incident of what is known as the Stavisky scandal. The French Government has survived the onslaughts made on it in the Chamber of Deputies during the last two days but the public has not grasped fully the peculiar system that exists in that country. France has not only a nationalised railway and post office system but has also a nationalised system of moneylending by pawnbrokers and for auction sales. No private person is allowed to run business as a pawnbroker or auctioneer but the whole system is carried out under licence from Government by various municipal bodies. This gives a considerable safeguard to people who are in trouble and require to borrow money by pledging their goods or who desire to sell up the same. On the other hand, it gives rise to a very extensive form of corruption and manipulated transactions. The Stavisky fraud will reveal many of the bad features and opportunities for frauds and corruptions attached to this system. This would soon develop into a kind of a French Fascist drive against the wisdom of giving power into the hands of the common people, for which the Royalists have been clamouring for long. Of course, the present Cabinet in order to safeguard its own honour may take very drastic steps against individual delinquents but it will not prevent the French fascists from talking of a gun rule against all popularly elected corporations and State Parliaments. It is already revealed that certain prominent men have planned to call for the establishment of a directorate if the Government is overthrown. There are groups which are trying to profit by the Stavisky scandal by overthrowing the Government. Sure of the fall of the Cabinet, they have prepared millions of posters with which to plaster Paris proposing the establishment of a dictatorship. Names of M. Daladier, M. Cailleux and the present prefect of the Police are associated with the move, which is sponsored by the Royalists.

America's Sympathy For India.

I had a talk with Mr. Fenner Brockway who recently returned from the United States after a successful lecturing tour. He told me that the American people are keenly interested in the Indian situation and that there is a strong feeling based upon America's own history that India should have complete independence. Mr. Brockway added: "At almost every meeting I addressed from the Atlantic to the Pacific coast, I was asked questions about India and undoubtedly the American people, despite British propaganda, are sympathetic to India's claims." At Michigan Mr. Brockway was surprised to find that a Birthday supper had been arranged in honour of Pundit Jawaharlal Nehru. The speakers included the veteran American missionary, Dr. J. S. Sunderland. Greetings which were sent to Pundit Jawaharlal Nehru were sent by amateur wireless and when Mr. Brockway left America report had been received that the message of greetings had been picked up on the Pacific coast, had been sent on to Philippines and had reached Shanghai. Mr. Brockway expressed the hope that by now it has reached the Pundit.

DELHI SURRENDERS TO FOREIGN OFFICE

B.Das Sees In It Blow To Fiscal Autonomy Convention

DEMANDS INDO-JAP TRADE TREATY MUST BE SIGNED IN INDIA

NEW DELHI, Jan. 22.

With the nearing the completion of the drafting of the Protocol and the trade convention incorporating the detailed terms of the Indo-Japanese Trade Agreement and of the day of the preliminary signing of the treaty in India and the formal signing in London, increased interest is being taken in Mr B Das' adjournment motion, already given notice of, to protest against the contemplated action of the British Government, especially as the members of the Assembly are gradually arriving.

Further elucidating his contention on his motion, Mr. B. Das said that he hoped that the Government of India would muster courage to demand that the treaty should be signed in India. India and the Dominions were conceded Fiscal autonomy in 1921 and the Imperial Conference of 1926 reiterated the same. The Joint Select Committee on the Government of India Bill 1919 in their report on clause 33 recommended:—

"Whatever be the right Fiscal policy for India for the needs of her consumers as well as her manufacturers it is quite clear that she should have the same liberty to consider her interest as Great Britain, Australia, New Zealand, Canada and South Africa. In the opinion of the Committee, therefore, the Secretary of State should as far as possible avoid interference on this subject, when the Government of India and its legislature are in agreement and they think that his intervention, when it does take place should be limited to safeguarding the international obligations of the Empire or any fiscal arrangements within the Empire to which His Majesty's Government is a party."

FISCAL AUTONOMY VIOLATION

The principle was accepted by the Secretary of State on behalf of His Majesty's Government in his despatch of June 30, 1921.

Mr. B. Das could not understand how the British Foreign Office wanted to dominate over this Indo-Japanese Commercial treaty by stretching Britain's limited rights of "safeguarding the International obligations of the Empire" and ordering that the agreement must be signed by a representative of the British Government in London.

"Regarding the right of the delegates to sign the draft treaty or agreement reached throughout the Conferences, the British Government must say that it is still in a position to assume full responsibilities in India's foreign relations, though it has ceased to exercise control upon India's financial (Fiscal?) policy, by the terms of the Financial Autonomy Agreement."

"The British Government does not expect that details of the trade agreement which will be reached between the Governments of India and Japan through negotiations will suffer any modification in London."

"The delegates of the Government of India who conducted the negotiations in India will be granted the power to affix preliminary signature to the Agreement.

In regard to the formal signing, however, the British Government is of opinion that if the Japanese Government does not particularly object, it must occur in London."

SUBORDINATE ROLE.

The Government of India have followed the line of least resistance and have been coerced to agree to play this subordinate part in a commercial agreement. None of the dominions signatories to the 1923 and 1926 Imperial Conference resolutions, would condescend to such interference. Commercial agreements are pure domestic relations of the units of the British commonwealth of Nations with a foreign state.

There is already the precedence of Canada negotiating with the United States and establishing direct commercial relations. New Zealand in 1928 negotiated for a commercial agreement with Japan. The Irish Free State have gone a step further and have established diplomatic relations with Foreign States. The commercial agreement between South Africa and Germany happens to be another instance. In none of these, the signatories consulted the British Foreign office nor was the same implied in the resolution of 1923 of the Imperial Conference where it was resolved that:—

"Bilateral treaties imposing obligations on one part of the Empire only should be signed by a representative of the Government of that Part."

India gets the first opportunity under this resolution to sign the Indo-Japanese agreement. Such a procedure was even insisted upon by Japan. But it seems the Government of India have forgotten the implications of their own signature in 1923 at the Imperial Conference by confusing that a trade agreement with a foreign State would in some way effect international relations.

Finally, Mr. Das, concluded: "Will Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, signatory to the resolution of the 1923 Imperial Conference, agree to this abdication by the Government of India? No wonder that the Japanese delegations at Simla did not present their credentials to the Government of India."—United Press.

THE TRAVANCORE NATIONAL BANK Ltd.

(Incorporated in Travancore 1912)

Head Office:—
ALLEPPEY, SOUTH INDIA

Local Office:—
RUSTOM BUILDING,
25, CHURCHGATE STREET, Fort
Bombay.

BRANCHES:—Calicut, Cochin Devicolam, Ernaculam, Kottayam, Munnar, Madras (Broadway), Madras (Mount Road), Madura, Ootacamund, Quilon, Trivandrum, Tirupur, Tiruvalla (Registered Office), Trichinopoly, Trichur, Tripunnittura, Udumalpet, Virudhunagar.

Fixed, Short Notice and other Deposits received on attractive terms.

Approved Mercantile Bills discounted and all facilities granted to Constituents for export and import trade.

Cash credits and overdrafts allowed against approved securities and all kinds of general Banking business undertaken.

For further particulars please apply to any of the offices.

K. C. EAPEN, B.A.,
Managing Director.

FALL IN KARACHI'S TRADE

Figures For Last Six Months Lowest On Record

KARACHI, Jan. 22.

Inquiries show that the imports and the exports at Karachi Port, show no signs of improvement. The figures for the import and export trade of the port for the last six months are the lowest compared to the corresponding period during the past five years.

The only gratifying part is the continuous decrease in the imports of sugar and the increase in the export of cotton, wool and hides.—United Press.

JAWAHAR SEES DR. TAGORE

SANTINIKETAN, Jan. 22

Pandit Jawahar Lal Nehru, who arrived here on Friday with his wife, visited the various departments of Santiniketan and Sriniketan and some rural areas, where Srinketan has undertaken organisation work. He had a long discussion with Dr. Rabindranath Tagore on various topics of the day. Pandit Jawahar Lal Nehru addressed the inmates of the Ashram and appealed for funds for relief in North Bihar.—(United Press).

YOUTHS END CRIME CAREER

Chase By Armed Police Results In Suicide

LONDON, Jan. 22.

Basle.—By committing suicide in a public park two young Germans ended the two days' search by 400 armed police with dogs and aeroplane.

It appears that about the time they killed the bank officials, the Germans met two girls who persuaded them to be photographed which resulted in the police raiding a boarding house on 20th inst. and in discovering the Germans who opened fire, killing one detective and fatally injuring another. The Germans escaped, stole bycycles and took refuge in the woods 30 miles away where they were chased by the police.

They managed to eluce the cordon and returned to the public park where they were surrounded. In the course of their career of crime they killed the bank cashiers of Stuttgart, killed 6 policemen and indirectly caused the Basle policeman to kill an innocent civilian.—Reuter's Extra Special.

PARTY BLOCKS IN ASSEMBLY

Independents Become The Opposition

NEW DELHI, Jan. 22.

The President of the Assembly has decided to allot party blocks in the Chamber in the following the order of priority:—Independents, Democrats, Centre Party, Nationalists and European Group.

The practice governing the allotment of seats is that a fortnight before the commencement of the session, each party must put in the list of membership, failing which the Assembly Department acts on the information in its possession. The above allotment will not be changed during the budget session, unless drastic changes occur in party position.

Thus the Independents under the leadership of Sir Abdur Rahim will retain the main Opposition Bloc, while the democrats led by Mr. Neogy will become the second largest group.

The United Ind a Group of Mr. Yaminkhan whose numbers have fallen below ten will disappear as a party. Most of their numbers have joined the Centre Party of D. B. Krishnamachari and increased its strength to enable it to become the third largest group.

The Nationalists led by Sir Hari Singh Gour will become the smallest Indian group, and the Europeans will retain the same numbers as before and be led by Sir Leslie Hudson.—A. P.

LYBIA AND SUDAN

Question Of Frontier Delimitation

LONDON, Jan. 22.

Cairo.—Arising from the reports of the armoured car expedition it is learned from well-informed circles that although no negotiations are proceeding, there has been occasional exchanges of views betwen the British and Italian Governments for the purpose of delimiting the frontier of Lybia and Sudan. Delimitation has been made necessary owing to Italians subjection of Senussi and capture of the Kufra oasis. The presence of Sudanese patrols in the western deserts within the Sudanese territory may account for the recent reports of active operations against Arab tribes in the neighbourhood, which is unfounded. The object of patrols is to protect the nomadic tribes against raiders.—Reuter's Extra Special.

Regiment Marches Through Munshiganj

MUNSHIGANJ, Jan. 22.

A detachment of the Norfolkshire Regiment under the command of Lieutenants Dumas and Wilkinson, marched through the town of Munshiganj.

Mr. Hughes, Additional District Magistrate, Dacca; Mr. Mannoch, Superintendent of Police, Dacca; Rev. Garrod Chaplain of the Northfolk Regiment; Miss Prance and Mrs. Garrod also visited Munshiganj and along with the soldiers and military officers inspected the Idrakpur Fort in Munshiganj.—United Press.

Bombay was comparatively free from crime last week, but the light fingered gentlemen were again active in some sections. For instance there were two cycle thefts, in the Esplanade section, a motor clock was stolen from Agripada, and a typewriter disappeared from an office in the Fort. The CID are making investigations.

FOREIGN MINISTER HIROTA DOTH PROTEST TOO MUCH

(Continued from Page 12)

ing, so as to keep the ocean forever true to its name."

JAPAN & BRITAIN.

"Japan's traditional amity with British Empire remains unshaken even to these times. I believe the two sea Powers occupying geographically similar key positions, one in the East and the other in the West can effectively serve the cause of universal peace through sympathetic appreciation in the respective attitudes and whole-hearted collaboration in all quarters world."

TRADE JEALOUSY?

"Of late our industries have taken marked strides with the corresponding expansion in our oversea trade, while owing to prevailing economic nationalism, one country after another has begun to set up fresh obstacles against the advance of our export industries. Our Government is making earnest efforts to deal effectively with the situation."

"Since mutual understanding of one another's unique national culture is no small value in fostering goodwill between nations our Government planning take suitable measures in concert with private institutions for facilitating cultural intercourse of our nation with outside world."

"In the light of what I have already stated it is impossible for me to deny our foreign relations are now and will be in future beset with many serious problems. However the path of a rising nation is always strewn with problems."

"NATIONAL MISSION."

Concluding the speaker said:—"It is this important position and these vast responsibilities in which Japan's diplomacy and national defence are rooted. Our national defence is organised in its very nature for defensive self-protective purposes. At the same time our diplomacy has no claims to put forth save what is legitimate rational and consonant with our national mission. That eventually this position in which Japan naturally actually finds herself will be rightly understood by other Powers is, I believe, a foregone conclusion.—Reuter.

D. P. I. At Rajapur

(From A Correspondent).

RAJAPUR, Jan. 17.

Mr. R. H. Beckett, Director of Public Instruction, Bombay Presidency, paid a visit to the Private High School at Rajapur (District Ratnagiri) on Tuesday, Jan. 16. He went round all the classes, the museum, laboratory, library and gymnasium of the school and expressed his atisfaction at the all-round progress of the school. The Director was then taken round by Mr. Kulkarni, Principal, to the Agricultural School and its farm, conducted by the S. P. Mandal at Rajapur for the benefit of the cultivating classes. He inspected the poultry-farm and the several crops and vegetables that were grown on the farm by the students of the Agricultural School. On his way to the farm, the Director also inspected the Boy Scouts of the High School and the local vernacular school, who had mustered strong to greet him. Mr. Pawate, Educational Inspector, B. D., accompanied the D. P. I. in the tour, and they were both profusely garlanded by the managers of the High School. After a photograph was taken, they left for Ratnagiri on the same day 'en route' to Bmbay.

Grievances Of Jhabua People

(From Our Correspondent.)

DOHAD, Jan. 21.

Numerous complaints against the present ruler of the Jhabua State have been filed with the A G K at Indore.

Getting dissatisfied with the present system of administration many have left the State territory. Their property has been confiscated to the State.

The Bhils of the State are forced to supply free labour and if they protest are beaten and arrested. It will be remembered that last year when famine raging in this part no relief was given to them to mitigate their plight.

Some relief has been felt that the State People's Conference has taken up this question and sent thier representative to investigate into the matter.

SAAR PLEBISCITE

GENEVA, Jan. 21.

The sub-committee to carry out decision of the League Council concerning the plebiscite in the Saar will compromise delegates from Italy, Spain, and the Argentine.—Reuter.

WAR PENSIONS COMMITTEE

Army Dept. And Assembly Dept. Quarrel Over Members' Bill

(From Our Special Correspondent)

NEW DELHI, Jan. 22.

A little inter-departmental quarrel has just been brought to a close. It seems when Mr. Tottenham, Army Secretary, accepted the resolution for an informal committee on war pensions, which committee did very useful work, he thought that the committee would be a charge on the Assembly department budget.

QUARREL OVER COSTS.

The committee held sittings after the session was over and when it came to the question of paying the members' bill for Railway fare and daily allowance, the Army Department passed the matter on to the Assembly Department. The latter refused to honour the bill and discussion ensued as to who should really be debited with the cost.

The Finance Department upheld view of the Assembly Department that such committees cannot ordinarily be regarded as committees of the Assembly unless they meet during the session of the Legislature.

BILL SANCTIONED.

The Standing Finance Committee of the Assembly who were approached for funds sanctioned it on the understanding that such committees should in future be appointed on a regular basis at the start unless they are merely informal committees held during the session of the Legislature.

DEPARTMENTAL CIRCULAR.

The Finance Department has now circularised all the departments that in future they will, if possible, decide before any expenditure is incurred whether a committee with which they are concerned should properly be classified as Assembly Committee or Departmental Committee and if the latter they will see that suitable provision is made in their budget estimates.

T. B. SANATORIUM OPENED AT JHERUK

Mr. J. N. Mehta On Havoc Of The Fell Disease

KARACHI, Jan. 22.

A huge Swarm of Locusts confronted the Mayor of Karachi and a large party of prominent citizens of Karachi who were proceeding by cars from Karachi to Jheruk by the newly constructed road via Malir to lay the foundation stone of a canitorium for Tubercular patients.

When they had passed 40th mile, they saw these pests looming on the hosizon, and flying almost in a formation.

The locusts then dipped into the ground and were seen sitting on trees for a while.

They took off again and were proceeding almost in circuitous route in wave like motions encountering the party at 4 or 5 points.

They were last seen near Tata, about 50 miles from Karachi, receding into the sky like a rent cloud.

The party was however unaffected by the pests.

FOUNDATION STONE LAID.

Mr. Jamshed Nusserwanji Mehta Mayor of Karachi performed on Sunday evening opening ceremony of the Tubercular Sanatorium at Jheruk hundred miles from Karachi and 25 miles from Hyderabad, Sind. The town is a peaceful spot, situated on an elivated ground, and down below river Indus flows.

Rao Saheb Amatsingh Advani retired Public Prosecutor of Sukkur had buidt a small building at a cost of Rs. 7,000 which can accommodate four Tubercular patients.

It is said there are as many as 4,000 tubercular patients in Hyderabad (Sind) and a bigger number in Karachi.

In the courses of his speech, Mr. Jamshed said that mort than 6,000 lakhs of people died every year in India of this disease, according to the official estimate and, therefore, the people must contribute liberally to the growth of the Jheruk sanatorium.

Tubercular patients are given free accommodation here, but they are required to find their own doctor and medicine.—A. P.

A verdict of accidental death was returned by the Coroner's jury on Monday over the body of Sitabai Pabdu, a four-year-old Hindu girl who died on Sunday as a result of severe burns which she received when warming herself before a fire.

STRICKEN BEHAR

Governor Reviews Situation

PATNA, Jan. 22.

Speaking at the public meeting held this evening in connection with the earthquake disaster, His Excellency the Governor stated that even now nothing but an approximate estimate could be given of the number of deaths but he hoped it might be found that the number did not exceed 4,000 in the whole province.

His Excellency took the lead by making a personal donation of Rs. 1,500. Lady Sifton followed with a contribution of Rs. 500. Several other donations were made on the spot and it was announced that Rs. 20,000 had been collected.

A further earthquake shock was experienced at 9.30 p.m. to-day, lasting a few seconds.—A. P.

AERIAL VIEW OF AFFECTED AREA

—MUZAFFARPUR, Jan. 22.

Mr. Scott, Commissioner of the Champaran District, has completed an aerial tour of the District and the outlying parts to the north of Muzaffarpur. The following details have been gathered as a result of the tour.

Conditions in the Champaran District are very much better than was feared. The mofussil is little affected between Muzaffarpur and Motihari and the west of Motihari is practically untouched.

There has not been any damage to crops except in Urea. Villages have sustained very little damage. Only where large pucca houses exist between Muzaffarpur and Sagauli are damages visible.

A WRECKED TOWN

From Sitamarhi to Muzaffarpur the damage is serious.

Sitamarhi is a wrecked town.

Floods have largely subsided. Communications, however, have not been restored. Seen from the air the whole area looks as if it has been swept by heavy floods. The fields are affected at least for a mile on each side of the main road and the area affected is estimated at 20 per cent. in the highlands and 80 per cent. in the lowlands. This is largely a rice-growing tract and therefore the harvest has already been gathered.

RABI DAMAGED

It is believed that the deposit of mud is not deep enough to affect future fertility except in isolated patches. But the rabi crop has been severely damaged. Two or three villages have been abandoned and in a few cases houses also have been damaged by floods. Of the three canals in Champaran two are not damaged while the third is damaged to a slight extent.—A. P.

BENGAL GOVERNOR'S REPORT

NEW DELHI, Jan. 22.

The Home Department, Government of India, received the following telegram from the Government of Bengal:—

"Further reports from all local offices show, little serious damage was done by earthquake in Bengal except in Darjeeling where Government House and the Police Superintendent's House were practically destroyed. Other Government and private buildings in Darjeeling and Jalpaiguri District also considerably damaged. Loss of life fortunately small, 7 persons being killed in Darjeeling and some injured but none very seriously. No deaths reported elsewhere in the Province".—United Press.

LUCKNOW MEETING

LUCKNOW, Jan. 22

A public meeting will be held here on 25th January to express sympathy with the people of Bihar and take necessary steps to organise relief for sufferers. Raja Sir Rampal Singh will preside.—A. P.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEERS FOR MONGHYR.

A jatha of ten volunteers headed by Sirdar Jamiat Singh left for Monghyr last night by Calcutta Mail. The following are the members of jatha:

(1) Mr. S. Mahmud Qadi.
(2) Mr. Mohomed Siddiq.
(3) Mr. Moti Lal Shah.
(4) Mr. Devichand Shah.
(5) Mr. Shankar Lingu Patil.
(6) Mr. Harbans Singh.
(7) Mr. Narinjan Singh.
(8) Mr. S. Jacob.
(9) Mr. Govardhan Sharma.

The jatha is carrying 220 blankets (200 received from Mr. Motichand Vasanji of Bazar Gate and 20 from Mr. K. C. Marrott) and a parcel of medicines sent by Princess Street Chemists.

The arrangements for sending further batches of volunteers are in the hands of Sirdar Partap Singh.

ADULT POPULATION

Move To Enfranchise 10 p. c. Of Kashmir's Male Population

JAMMU, Jan. 21.

The Kashmir Franchise Committee at the outset state that they have got themselves acquainted with the opinion of most of the parties and classes ineth State. They would have welcomed some further assistance from the Jammu and Kashmir Muslim Conference.

Eyaimning the replies to the questionnaire, the Committee observe tehat only on one of the main points, on which they examined witnesses, is opinion unnanimous. All the witnesses agreed in preferring direct election to any form of indirect election. Only one witness advocated manhood suffrage. For the rest there was extreme divergence of opinion and this digergence has been mainly on communal basis.

After pointing out the difficulties on account of the diversity of the population of the State, the Committee recommend the constitution of a State Assembly consisting of 75 members, of whom 16 will be State councillors, 12 officials and 33 elected (21 Muslims, 10 Hindus and 2 Sikhs). Fourteen more will be nominated from among Hindus, Muslims, Sikhs and Buddhists from those constituencies in which election is impossible. These 14 will cinclude 2 representatives of the Megh community (untouchables), 2 Buddhists from Ladakh and 1 domicilled Hindu of Srinagar.

MUSLIM MEMBERS OF ASSEMBLY

Under the scheme, the minimum number of Muslim members of the Assembly (excluding the 12 officials) will be 32 and maximum number of Hindu members (excluding the 12 officials) will be 25. The Committee do not recommend special representation for Rajputs, lanchoiders, traders, Depressed classes or labour.

The Committee thinb that the first two groups will have their representation among the State councillors, so also the traders. In the 2 Hindu constituencies of Udhampur and Jammu the Committee recommend that the two Hindu members to be nominated be Meghs (untouchables).

The Committee express the opinion that these proposals will enfranchise more than ten per cent of the adult male population and will give to the small revenue payer and the small householder a great and often decisive influence on election.

The Committee agree with Mr. Glancy that every candidate to the assembly must be able to read and write Urdu which will be the language in which the Assembly will conduct its business. The term of the Assembly will be 3 years, but the state councillors will be appointed for a term of four and half years.—A.P.

Bihar Deaths Do Not Exceed 4000

PATNA, Jan. 22.

It is officially estimated that the number of persons killed throughout Bihar does not exceed 4,000 and it is hoped that the number will be considerably less. This disposes of the exaggerated press report that some thousands have been killed in Monghyr alone.—A. P.

RAKT-DOSHANTAK

The Ideal Ayurvedic BLOOD-PURIFIER
This is useful to secondary syphilis as well in all diseases where there are skin eruptions, boils or any other lesions which spread not only by contact but to any part of the body through blood.
Bottle. Re. 1 Available everywhere
AYURVEDASHRAM PHARMACY LTD.
AHMEDNAGAR
Bombay Branch: 180, Girgaum Road, Bombay 4.

Stockists:—
1. Havelian Stores, Grant Road.
2. Hardinge & Company, Charni Road, Junction.
3. B. Patel, Chemists.
4. S. P. Gandhi, Princess Street
5. Monsion & Company, Bazar Gate Street.
6. Manu Stores, Bazar Gate Street.

Poona Branch:
KOTWAL CHAVDI, BUDHWAR, POONA CITY.

BOMBAY'S SPLENDID RESPONSE TO BIHAR'S CALL

Cotton Brokers Subscribe Funds And Decide To Send Special Men To Do Relief Work On The Spot

A general meeting of the Cotton Brokers' Association, Bombay, was held on Monday afternoon in which appeals were made by Mr. Bigraj Gupta, the President, Mr. Jagjiwandas Dosabhai and Mr. Ratilal Thakar for the purpose of collecting funds to help the people in distress in Bihar and Orissa.

Rs. 20,000 were collected on the spot.

A Committee was appointed to collect further sums of money. It was decided to send a special man to the Province where he will give relief to the distressed people in consultation with Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya and Babu Rajendra Prasad.

The following is the primary list of donors:—

	Rs.
1. Messrs. The Bombay Cotton Brokers' Association	1101
2. Sheonarayan Nemani	1001
3. Anandilal Podar	1001
4. Sarupchand Prithiraj	1001
5. Mangalal Goenka	1001
6. Govindram Sekhsaria	1001
7. Baijnath Gangadhar	1001
8. Lachhiram Chudiwala	1001
9. Brijmohan Sitaram	1001
10. Jugalkeshore Mugatlal	1001
11. Ratilal T. Thakkar	501
12. Basantlal Gonakhram	501
13. Rodoonachi	501
14. Ramdas Dossa	501
15. Khimji Poonja	501
16. Dwarkadas Co.	501
17. Bagraj Gupta	351
18. Jagjiwandas Dossabhai	351
19. Nathalal Beehardas	251
20. Kalidas Jasraj	251
21. Kanayalal Shekhoaria	251
22. Pratapraj Amritlal	101
23 Ramnikhdas Parasrampurya	751
24. Mulchand Jivraj	201
25. Amolakh Amichand	151
26. Dayaldas Kushiram	101
27. Naranji Kheraj	101
28. Baboolal Gangadas	250
29. Mohanlal Machhi	201
30. Habib & Sons	351
31. Bhagwandas Harakchand	401
32. Mansukhlal Suhkal	151
33. Tilokchand Chiranjilal	101
34. Hargovandas Jivandas	501
35. Ramdayal Mundra	201
36. N. Sarupchand	151

PANDIT MALAVIYA'S HELP

BENARES, Jan. 22.

Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya has contributed Rs. 250 to the relief fund of the Benares Seva Samiti, started under the advice of the Pandit himself, for the relief of the victims of the earthquake disaster.

A batch of workers, including a doctor and a compounder, headed by Mr. Sampurnanand, left yesterday for Monghyr with Rs. 500 and blankets and other clothes to start relief work there immediately. Other batches are starting for the place soon.

Over Rs. 1,200 have already been subscribed to the fund.—A.P.

MADRAS CITY FATHERS' MOVE

MADRAS, Jan. 21.

Mr. Satyamurthy will move a resolution at the meeting of the Madras Corporation on January 23 expressing sympathy with the people of Bihar in their suffering an asking for the sanction of Rs. 500 as the Corporation's contribution for the relief of the affected people. He has wired to Babu Rajendra Prasad expressing the sincere and profound sympathy of Madras Congressmen with the Bihar people.—A. P.

FREE RLY. TICKETS FOR VOLUNTEERS

Swami Brahmanand has sent a telegram to the Viceroy urging him to give free railway tickets to volunteers proceeding to Bihar and Orissa for relief work in connection with the recent earthquake disaster.

GOVERNOR DONATES Rs. 1,000

His Excellency Lord Brabourne, Governor of Bombay, has subscribed Rs. 1,000 to the Earthquake Relief Fund.

Cotton Merchants Donate Rs. 10,000

The Committee of the Bombay Cotton Merchants and Muccadums' Association, Ltd., have sanctioned Rs. 10,000 for the Bihar and Orissa earthquake relief.

The following telegram has been despatched to R. C. Pandit, Esq., Treasurer, Bihar Central Relief Committee, Patna:—"Our Committee sanctioned 5,000/- Bihar; 5000/- Orissa. Remittance by Imperial Bank T.T. on Bihar Bank follows."

HUMANITARIAN LEAGUE'S APPEAL

The Bombay Humanitarian League have opened the Bihar Orissa Distress Relief Fund and receive money to be promptly utilised in these parts. Telegrams have been sent to Pandit Malaviya and Babu Rajendra Prasad to ascertain urgent needs.

The following donations have been received:—Rs. 10, Parekh Goculdas Pragji; Rs. 15, Seth Govindji Karsondas and Co.; Rs. 51, Seth Manilal Lallubhai; Rs. 25, Seth Dossabhai Maganlal, Rs. 10, Seth Padamsi Narsinhabhai; Rs. 10 Seth Ardeshir F. Kappor, Rs. 25, Dr. G. K. Ardhvaryu, Rs. 125, Seth Farmanandas Dulabhdas; Rs. 75, Seth Ranchhoddas Purshottamdas; Rs. 10, Seth Ftechand Motichand; Rs. 5, Radhabai Brijmohandas, Rs. 5, Motiben Maganlal Shah; Rs. 5, Late Bai Motikore Nagindas. Total Rs. 360.

More help is solicited and may be sent to the Honorary Secretaries of the Bombay Humanitarian League, 149 Shroff Bazar, Bombay 2.

HELP US IN THIS MOMENT OF NEED

PATNA, Jan. 22.

Babu Rajendra Prasad has issued the following appeal to the citizens of Bombay:—

"You must have read by now of the account of the havoc caused by the disastrous earthquake of the 15th inst. in Bihar. Thousands have perished and many times more have been rendered homeless. Unless immediate relief is rendered the consequences can be better imagined than described

The disaster is unprecedented and the suffering is indescribable. Unless the whole country rushes to alleviate the suffering of the stricken people, Bihar alone cannot cope with the situation. Large funds are necessary for immediate relief, not to mention funds for reconstruction

I appeal to the citizens of Bombay to help us at this moment of need. Bombay has always helped deserving causes and I hope my wail from Bihar will be heard and her response will be immediate and adequate.

All remittances should be made to the Behar Bank, Patna."

BHULABHAI DESAI DONATES 5000 FOR RELIEF

Mr. Bhulabhai J. Desai has sent the following telegram to Babu Rajendraprasad, Patna:—

"Please accept five thousand rupees towards earthquake relief Will send remittance on reply. Please wire condition, your health."

GAEKWAR'S Rs. 5,000 FOR BIHAR

A correspondent wires from Navsari, under date:—

His Highness the Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda has contributed Rs. 5,000 to the earthquake relief fund.

His Highness is at present touring in the Navsari Districts of his State to see local conditions.

To-day he received addresses at Gandevi and Billimora from the Municipalities.—A. P.

HELP THE 'QUAKE STRICKEN

The Bombay Rashtriya Seva Sangh is collecting new and old clothes and monies for those who are affected by the terrible earthquake.

Send them old and new clothes, and monies at the following address:—

The Bombay Rashtriya Seva Sangh,
Sudama Nivas,
Bohra Bazar, Fort,
Bombay.

Medical Aid In Affected Areas

Bombay, Jan. 22.

The General Secretary, the All India Medical Licentiates' Association, in an appeal to his professional brothers says:

Services of medical men will be required for relief work in the areas affected by the earthquake. Those who are willing to volunteer their services, are requested to send in their names to Dr. Narayanrao, General Secretary, 94, Girgaum Road, Bombay 4.—A. P.

SUFFERING HUMANITY

Mufti. M. Kifayatullah Appeals For Help

(From A Correspondent.)

DELHI, Jan. 22.

Mufti Mohammed Kifayatullah, President Jaimiat-Ul-Ulema Hind has issued the following appeal.

"The earthquake has left a harrowings tale countless buildings were wrecked in Muzaffarpur, Darbhanga, Monghyr, Gaya and several other districts.

Those who have escaped death are suffering from intense cold in the streets with their families. Details of the disaster which have to come to light are not less heartrending, but the greater calamities of the Bihar people are yet to be known.

May the Almighty God be merciful to them. It is the duty of every well-to-do person in India who has human sympathy in his heart to extend his generous hand of financial help to sufferers of Bihar.

All remittances should be addressed to Amarat Sharia of Bihar Phulwari Sharif, which organisation would distribute the funds among those who really deserve immediate help.

JAMNALAL BAJAJ DONATES RS. 1,000

(From Our Correspondent).

NAGPUR, Jan. 22.

Seth Jamnalal Bajaj has sent the following telegram to Babu Rajendra Prasad:—

"I hope you are better now. I see God's hand in your release at Bihar's this calamitous juncture. Your presence will, no doubt, be a consolation to the victims of the earthquake, but please don't overstrain. My sympathies are with Bihar in her terrible suffering and donate Rs. 1,000 for relief work."

CALCUTTA MAYOR'S RELIEF FUND

CALCUTTA, Jan. 22.

A meeting of the Working Committee of the Mayors Relief Fund has decided that January 27 be observed here as a "Flag Day", for the collection of funds from the public.

COLD WAVE HAVOC IN KARACHI

KARACHI, Jan. 22

The cold wave that swept over Karachi also took its toll in the Zoo of Karachi. The curator related how the fauna failed to survive the bitter cold. Five Guinea-pigs, two Gadwal ducks, two rabbits and two love birds have succumbed. Heavy damage was also caused to the flora.—(United Press).

AHMEDABAD RESPONDS

AHMEDABAD, Jan. 22.

The President of the Ahmedabad Municipality having received a telegram from Dr. Saiyad Mahmad and the Collector of Chapra to send relief for the people of Bihar who are suffering from the earthquake havoc has called a public meeting of citizens this evening for the purpose.—A. P.

TAJ SURVIVES 'QUAKE SHOCK

But Historic Buildings Damaged

AGRA, Jan. 22.

Particulars of losses caused by the earthquake are now fully available. The main building of the Taj did not suffer any damage, but some portion of a mosque in the Taj compound has fallen Similarly, a slight damage has been caused to Sikandara, and the Sambai Burz in Agra Fort.

The Cathedral of St. Peter's College has suffered an immense damage, and the office room of the Munsif's court has cracked. Many private houses have been damaged, but the loss is not serious. Fortunately no life was lost.—United Press.

HOW BOMBAY CAN HELP BEHAR VICTIMS

Citizens Can Use Khadi Hundis And Clothe The Shivering

V. V. Jerajani, Agent, A.I.S.A., writes:—

The citizens of Bombay have purchased Khadi Hundis at the time of Gandhi Jayanti. They have still in their possession Khadi Hundis of the value Rs. 4,122 for 1932 and Rs. 13,075 for 1933.

The citizens of Bombay are requested to utilise these notes in helping the people of Behar in the calamity befallen on them to owing to the fury of nature.

Thousands are killed by the Earthquake, and the Survivers have lost all their possessions.

They are left shivering in severe cold. If the citizens of Bombay deliver Khadi Hundis at this time of pressing necessity, arrangements will be made to despatch to Behar, cloth equal to the value of those Hundis.

Hundis are accepted at the All-India Spinners' Association-Bombay Branch office C/o Khadi Bundar, 396, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

We thankfully acgnowlecge the receipt of Rs. 80 donated by the Staff of Khadi Printing & Dyeing Works (Girgaum Back Road, Bombay) for distributing clothing to Behar Brothren rendered homeless.

We expect Bombay's benevolent brothers and sisters will do their best at this moment.

Moneys as well as Khadi Notes are accepted at the All-India Spinners' Association— Bombay Branch c/o Khadi Bhandar, 396, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

Ghatkopar To Collect Funds And Clothes

(From A Correspondent.)

GHATKOPAR, Jan. 22.

Some of the local workers have decided to express their sympathy towards the victims of the earthquake in Bihar and elsewhere by going round the town, collecting clothes and money, on and before Sunday (28th instant) The Ghatkopar public are requested to give their quota in the collection.

A bale of blankets having been given by a philanthropic of Ghatkopar, has been forwarded to Sjt. Rajendra Babu.

CONSERVATIVE 'BLOC' IN COMMONS FORE-ARMING THEMSELVES

Send Five Members In India To Tour All Provinces 'Incognito' To Gather First-Hand Information?

(From Our Correspondent).

NEW DELHI, Jan. 22.

That five Conservative members of Parliament are now in India, 'incognito' is the news furnished to "Roy's Weekly" by its London correspondent, who adds that they are to tour every province of India and gather first-hand impressions of the state of the country with a view to impart it to Conservative members in the House of Parliament before they discuss the India Bill.

These Conservatives are not to disclose their identity as far as possible to those whom they meet but have been told that they may mention their object in confidence to such persons as they can trust not to disclose the purpose of their tour to all and sundry .

There is no doubt that the Conservative bloc in the House of Commons is determined to have its say before the White Paper scheme gets through the House of Commons.

No reports have been received from these Conservatives uptil now, and probably, they will begin to send in their impressions by the end of March

BIHAR RESIDENTS IN BOMBAY

Organise Relief Funds

For the purpose of organising relief measures, a meeting of some Muslim workers was held on Sunday night in office of "Sadaquat" where some of the Bihar residents of Bombay were present. Maulana Kamruddin presided and it was stated that the special object of the meeting was to reach the Muslim middle calss of the city, whom the Mayor's Committee may find difficult to approach. The meeting appointed a Committee to collect funds and clothing and decided that as soon as a sum of Rs. 500 was collected two members should be deputed to Bihar and further funds should be sent to Bihar in instalments of Rs. 50. This may be a very modest measure of relief, but it is something to know that Muslims are actively engaging themselves to relieve the distress of the victims of the 'Quake.

The Committee also propose to convene a public meeting of the Mussalmans at Chota Kabrastan to broadcast an appeal for funds.

ALL-INDIA SWADESHI SANGH'S APPEAL

The Secretaries of the All-India Swadeshi Sangh have issued the following:—

A large portion of our country has fallen a victim to a mighty outburst of Nature's wrath. Even now, it is difficult to ascertain the exact extent of the damage the affected area has suffered as a result of he repeated earthquake shocks. But the reports so far available indicate that they have taken a heavy toll of human lives and that the damage to agriculture and property is appalling. The agricultural industry, the staple Swadeshi industry of the country, is seriously affected in the most fertile portion of the Gangetic plain.

In this national calamity, it is the duty of every Indian to help, through financial aid and organized rescue work, the homeless and the suffering, whose number, it is apprehended, will be very great.

The Sangh calls upon all its associated bodies to assist in making the relief funds which are being started an immediate success and to exhort the public to assist the rescue work in every way possible.

INDIAN TURNED OUT OF COMPARTMENT

Incident At Hyderabad Station

HYDERABAD, Jan. 22

Hyderabad Station was the scene of a strange occurance which has caused much discontent. It is stated that a prominent Sindhi peader and two women when boarding a second class compartment, were unceremoniously driven out by a European couple.

The Station Master was informed, but the haughty couple remained obstinate. The passengers missed the train and are taking the mater to the court.—(United Press).

DELHI POLICE DODGED

Cocaine Smuggler Avoids Trap And His Servant Falls Into It

NEW DELHI, Jan. 22.

Last night the police laid an ingenious trap for the arrest of the man behind Delhi's traffic in cocaine, but he cleverly dodged the Police, and sent his servant into the trap instead.

It is alleged that the Police shadowed one Mohinder, alias 'Dandabaz' on suspicion, and after a long pursuit arrested him. One dagger and 40 packets of cocaine were recovered from his possession. The accused is under custody now, and no trace has, so far, been found of the man behind the scenes.—United Press.

BOILER EXPLOSION

ROME, Jan. 21.

One man was killed and two injured in a boiler explosion aboard the warship "Zeno" off Gaeta.—Reuter.

MYSORE TOOTH PASTE

9 as. a tube from:—
RAMJANALLY EBRAHIM & CO.
81, Princess St., BOMBAY

9 NIGHTS' FETE

OPEN 6 P.M. TO 2 A.M.

FREE 10 H. P. AUSTIN CAR FREE

RECLAMATION—CHURCHGATE STREET

DANCING & CABARET FROM 10 P.M. ON BOMBAY'S LARGEST DANCE FLOOR

- JOY WHEEL
- SCENIC RAILWAY
- SPEEDBOATS
- CABARET
- KEN MAC'S DANCE BAND
- LASZLO SZABO'S HUNGARIAN ORCHESTRA
- INDIAN THEATRE
- THE BLIND HOUDINI
- HUMAN CANNON BALL
- WELL-KNOWN MAGICIAN
- JAVANESE TROUPE OF MUSICIANS
- SINGERS AND DANCERS
- AUSTIN 10 H.P. CAR GIVEN FREE
- CATERING ARRANGEMENTS BY MONGINI'S

THE FINEST EIGHT ANNAS ENTERTAINMENT IN BOMBAY

(SOLDIERS & SAILORS IN UNIFORM HALF PRICE)

Latest Commercial News

FURTHER DEPRECIATION IN FRANC RATE

N. Y. Cotton Futures 10 Points Down

SMALL RISE IN LONDON GOLD BUT SILVER UNCHANGED

Steady Tone In Chicago Grains

Bombay, Jan. 22.

On Monday, fluctuations in the cross-rates were narrow.

NEW YORK COTTON QUIET.

The New York cotton market was quiet with small price changes and restricted business. There was some speculative and foreign buying at the decline.

RISE IN LONDON GOLD.

London gold rose by 2d. but the silver market ruled slightly easy to-day. New York gold was unchanged.

GRAINS FAIRLY STEADY.

Liverpool wheat ruled quiet with very little doing Chicago grains ruled fairly steady.

INDIAN STERLING LOAN UNCHANGED.

The 3-1|2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan closed unchanged at £87-7|8.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

(May 1934.)

New York, Jan. 22.

Previous closing rate	11.35
To-day's opening rate	11.30
Difference	—.05
To-day's closing rate	11.25
Difference	—.10
Broach expectation	Rs. 193

LIVERPOOL COTTON

(May 1934.)

Liverpool, Jan. 22.

Previous closing rate	5.81
To-day's opening rate	5.76
Difference	—.05
To-day's closing rate	5.79
Difference	—.02

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET

New York, Jan. 22.

There was very little in news to-day to stimulate much speculative activity and prices fluctuated narrowly with scarcely any important business passing. Such buying as appeared was not aggresive and failed to cause any appreciable advance on the prevailing level although the market generally continued to maintain fairly steady undertone throughout the session.

Dealing in May started at 11.30 i.e., 5 points lower than the previous closing. The market early eased on some realising and profit-taking influenced by quieter Liverpool advices but later prices rallied on some speculative buying and foreign enquiry actuated by better Stock exchange with May gradually coming up to 11.35 when trading turned quiet but prices remained steady.

The market finally closed at 11.25 with a decline of 10 points.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, January 22.

The following were the opening quotations:—

March (11.36|11.35) 11.16|11.15.
May (11.50|11.49) 11.31|11.28.
July 11.46|11.44.

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, January 22.

The following were the rates at 12-15 p.m.:—

American January (5.84) 5.77.
American March (5.83) 5.77.
Egyptian January (8.29) 8.26.
Egyptian March (8.21) 8.18.

BROACH COTTON

Bombay, January 22. (11 p.m.)

Broach cotton for April|May delivery was nominally quoted at Rs. 199 when New York cotton futures opened with a decline of 5 points. There was very little business to-night.

EXCHANGES

LONDON-NEW YORK CROSS RATE

Latest Quotations

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON.

New York, Jan. 22.

Previous closing	4.99 3|4
To-day's closing	5.00

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK.

London, Jan. 22.

Previous closing	5.01 5|8
To-day's opening	5.00
To-day's closing	5.00 3|4
Difference	—.0 7|8

FRANC RATE.

London, Jan. 22.

Previous closing	79.77
To-day's opening	79.81
To-day's closing	79.65
Difference	—.12

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, Jan. 22.

London exchanges opened with the sterling dollar at 5.00 and rose to 5.01 when it began to gradually fall back to 5.00-1|8.

The closing rate was 5.00-3|4.

Franc opened at 79.81 and eased to 79.62 continuing to further depreciate to 79.56. Finally it closed at 79.65.

LONDON SILVER.

London January, 22.

The market was quietly steady.

	Last price.	To-day's price.
Spot	19-5|8d	19-5|8d.
Forward	19-11|16d	19-11|16d.

LONDON GOLD.

London, January 22.

	Last price.	To-day's price.
Gold price fine per oz.	£6|12|9	£6|12|11

BULLION.

London, January 22.

Influx: Nil.
Withdrawal: Nil.
Gold (£6|12|9) £6|12|11.
Silver (19-5|8d.) 19-5|8d.

DISCOUNTS.

London, January 22.

3 months (1 p.c.) 1 p.c.
4 months (1-1|32 p.c.) 1-1|32 p.c.
6 months (1-1|8 p.c.) 1-1|8 p.c.

CROSS-RATES.

London, January 22.

3-30 P.M.

London on Bombay (1.6-3|32) 1.6-3|32.
Paris on Bombay (6.01-5|8) 6.01-1|8.
New York on Bombay (38.00) 38.00
Berlin on Bombay (.38-3|4) .98-3|4.
London on Milan (59.68) 59.59.
London on Shanghai (1—4-1|4) 1-4 3|8.
London on Kobe (1—2-11|32) 1—2-11|32.

COMMODITIES

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, January 22.

Liverpool wheat opened quiet at 52-1|2 for March, 53-7|8 for May and 55 for July i.e., about 1|4 penny lower. Business continued quiet with very little doing on disappointing enquiry as a result of poor foreign cables.

CHICAGO WHEAT MARKET.

Chicago, January 22.

Chicago wheat opened steady with May at 90-1|4, July at 88-5|8 and September at 90. The market displayed a slightly better activity on better demand from commission houses.

CHICAGO OATS AND RYE.

Chicago, January 22.

Chicago oats opened steady with trading only in May at 38-1|2 while dealings in rye commenced with May 53. Fairly good business changed hands but the demand was not strong enough to push the price much further ahead.

ARGENTINE LINSEED.

Buenos Aires, January 22.

Argentine linseed opened quiet in the absence of a good demand at 11.80 and the price further gave on liquidation and realising with February ruling at 11.74 at noon.

LONDON MARKETS

London, January 22.

The following were the rates at 3-30 p.m. in the London markets:—

METALS.

Tin (£228-1|4) £227-7|8 barely steady.
Lead (£11-11|16) £11-11|16 steady.
Iron (£65) £65.
Electrolytic Copper (£36-1|2 to £37) £36 to £37.

TEA.

Indian Pekoe (1-1-1|4) 1-1-1|4.
Indian Pekoe higher (1-2-3|4) 1-2-3|4.
Ceylon Pekoe (1|2) 1|2.
Ceylon Pekoe higher (1|9) 1|9.

JUTE.

First Market c.i.f. Continent New Crop Jan|Feb. (£16 7|16) Paid and vuyers.
Dundee Jan. (Unquoted) £18-3|4.
Lightning Jan. (Unquoted) £17-1|2.

RUBBER.

Spot (4-9|16) 4 21|32 Paid and sellers.
Jan.|Mar. (4-21|32) 4 3|4 paid and value.

LINSEED.

Linseed Bombay Jan|Feb (£11-1|2) £11-1|2 sellers.
Linseed Calcutta Jan|Feb (£11-5|16) £11-5|16 sellers.
Linseed La Plata Jan|Feb (£9-1|2) 9-9|16 sellers.
Rapeseed Toria Jan|Feb (£9-1|8) £9-1|16 sellers.

BOMBAY BULLION

Bombay, January 22.

Silver opened steady at Rs. 55|2, 55|4 and 58|7 for ready, Mah and Fagun delivery. Market was rather quiet and narrow in the absence of any important developments but later on receipt of firmer Shanghai advices prices improved and closed steady at Rs. 55|3, 55|6 and 58|9.

Gold opened steady at Rs. 32|9, 32|9|3 and 32|9|9 for ready, Mah and Fagun delivery. The market advanced on some scattered buying influenced by early firmness in Franc however rates later began to give way due to the lack of support and subsequent reaction in franc closed steady 32|11, 32|11|3, 32|11|9.

OPERATORS CAUTIOUS ON THE STOCK EXCHANGE

Internationals Reflecting Firm Wall Street Advices

SPECULATORS STILL BUYING SHELLAC AND COCOA

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, Jan. 22.

On the Stock Exchange despite the opening of the new account, operators continued to show cautious attitude and apart from internationals reflecting firm Wall Street advices, markets were featureless.

Commodities were mostly uninteresting though speculators are still buying shellac and cocoa, wherein large business was put through.

INDIAN STERLING LOAN

LONDON, Jan. 22.

The 3-1|2 per cent. Indian Sterling Loan closed to-day unchanged at £87-7|8.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, January 22. (3-30 p.m.)

The London Stock Exchange markets generally were quiet and irregular. Gilt-edgeds were dull. Industrials were generally featureless. Internationals were generally dull.

The London Stock Exchange was inactive with the tendency undecided. Gilt-edged securities were stagnant owing to entire lack of demand. The 3-1|2 per cent Loan was quoted at £88 i.e., 2-1|2 shillings higher than the previous closing.

BRITISH FUNDS.

2 1|2 per cent Consols (£75 3|4) £75 7|8.
3 1|2 per cent Conversion Loan (£102 1|8) £108.
4 1|2 per cent Conversion Loan (£109 1|8) £109 1|8.
4 per cent Funding Loan (?112) £111 3|4.
3 1|2 per cent War Loan (£101-1|4) £101 1|4.
4 per cent Victory Bonds (£111) £110 7|8.

INDUSTRIALS.

Brazilian Traction (dol. 12 7|8) dol. 13.
International Holding (dol 2 1|8) dol. 2 1|8.
Hydro|Electric (dol. 7) dol. 7 1|4.
Electrical Musical Insurance (18-9) 18-9.
Princhin John (32-7 1|2) 32-7 1|2.
Imperial Chemical Ordinary (32-9) 32-9.
Woolsworth New Ordinary (94-4 1|2) 94-4 1|2.
Swadeshi Match "B" (10|3) 10|3.
Dunlop Rubber (42-6) 42-4 1|2.
Unilver Ordinary (24-6) 24-6.
Ford Motors (23-9) 24-3.
Cables and Wireless "B" (11) 11.
British|American Tobacco (115) 115.
Cameras "A" (£8 1|8) £8 1|8.
Imperial Tobacco Ordinary (114-6) 114|6.
P. and O. S. N. Co. Def. (18-9) 18-9.
Distillers (82) 82|0.
Bradford Dyers (16) 16-0.
British Celanese (13-1 1|2) 13-1 1|2.
J. and P. Coats Ordinary (63) 63|0.
Courtaulds Ordinary (43|6) 43|6.
Fine Cotton Spinners (15.3) 15.3
Vickers Ltd. Ordinary (8|9) 9-0.
Inter. Nickel (dol. 22 3|4) dol. 22 7|8.
Bengal Iron and Steel (5-10 1|2) 5-10 1|2.
Tata Iron and Steel (£109) £109.

INDIAN LOANS

London, January, 22. 3-30 P.M.

3 per cent Indian Stock (£75 1|2) £75 1|2.
3 1|2 per cent Indian Stock (£88) £88.
4 1|2 per cent Indian Stock 1950|55 (£108 1|4) £108 1|4.
4 1|2 per cent Indian Stock 1958|68 (£109 3|4) £109 3|4.
4 1|2 per cent New Indian 1948|53 (£103 1|2) £103 1|2.
3 1|2 per cent New Indian 1954|59 (£5|8 p.c. dis.) £7|8 p.c. dis.
5 per cent Indian 1942|47 (£109-3|4) £109 3|4.

AUSTRALIAN LOANS.

5 per cent Australian Loan 1945|65 (£108 1|2) £108 1|2.

TEA SHARES.

Assam Company (31-10 1|2) 32-6.
Doran Tea (61|3) 61|3.
Empire of India and Ceylon (40) 41.

JUTE SHARES.

Barnagore (£11) £11.

RUBBER SHARES.

Anglo|Dutch Rubber (22-3) 22-0.
Gula Kelampong (19-4 1|2) 20-0.
Rubber Plant Inv. Trust (29) 29.

MINING SHARES.

Nundydroog (66-3) 66-0.
Burma Corporation (13) 13.
Rio Tintos (£20 7|8) £20 3|4.
East Rand Proprietary (44-3) 44-0.
Rand Mines (125) 123-9.

OIL SHARES.

Venezeula (33-9) 34-4 1|2.
Anglo|Persian (48-1 1|2) 48-1 1|2.
Burma Oil (88|9) 88-9.
Mexican Eagle (11) 11-4 1|2.
Shell Transport (51-10 1|2) 52-6.
Royal Dutch (£22 1|4) £22 1|2.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, January 22.

The following were the opening rates on the New York Stock Exchange:—

General Motors (dol. 37-1|2) dol. 37 1|2.
Anaconda Copper Mining (dol. 16 3|8) dol. 16 3|4.
U. S. Steel (Common) (dol. 54 7|8) dol. 56 1|4.
U. S. Steel (Preference) (dol. 84-7|8) dol. 87.

FAIR TURNOVER IN JUTE SHARES

CALCUTTA, Jan. 22.

Jute Shares ruled fairly steady after holidays and fair turnover resulted at steady rates. In coals limited business was put through without much changes in prices. Teas were very firm with moderate turnover. In Miscellaneous sugars were irregular; engineering issues were in demand and others unchanged. Securities were firm. Following were the closing quotations:—

Securities:—3½ per cent paper 83/7; 4 per cent loan 1960/70 99/8; small lots 4 per cent loan 1943 101/8; 4 per cent loan 1934/37 100/8; 5 per cent loan 1939/44 105/15; 5 per cent loan 1940/43 107/7; 5½ per cent loan 1938/40 107/6.

Banks:—Imperial Bank couty. 312.

Railways:—Arrah Sasaram Light 66 small lot; Darjeeling Himalayan ordy. 60 small lot; Mymensingh Bhairab Bazar rebate 80/3 small odd lot.

Coals:—Amalgamated 14/8; Burrakur 13/6; New Beerbhoom 12; Raneegunge 4/4.

Jutes:—Bally 162 small lot; Budge Budge 324; Caledonian 490; Cheviot ordy 218/8; Delta 348; Gourepore 37/4 small lot; Howrah 53/4; Hukumchand 11/3; Kamarhatty 553; Kanknarrah 470 small lot; Lawrence 459 small lot; Lawrence pref 128; Lothian pref 126; National 23 small lots; New Central 380; Northbrook pref 128; Orient 211/8 small lot; Presidency 5/13 small lot; Reliance 74 small lots; Reliance pref 133; Standard 317 small lot; Union 416/8.

Miscellaneous:—Sutna Stone Dime 31 small lots; Bengal Telephone ordy new issue 14/8; Arthur Butler 5; Bengal Iron 4/5; Burn and Co. ordy 176/8; Indian Standard Wagon ordy 50/8; Tata Iron and steel 2nd pref 117/8; Triton Insurance 180 small lot; B. I. Corporation pref 116; Indo Burma Petroleum pref 104; Bengal paper ordy 71; Midnapore Zemindary 63/8; Bengal Assam Steamship ordy 183; India General Navigation ordy 74; Sugar Balrampur 10/8; Cawnpore 32; Rohtas 9/12; Ryam 30/8; Samastipore 9/12.

Tea Shares:—Bishnauth 27/14; Dufflaghur 14/14; Kunchunpore 6/12; Manabarrie 243/8; Narugaon 12/10; Tezpore 10; Tengpani 13/8.

SHIPPING NEWS

Exports And Imports

ARRIVALS.

Bombay, Jan. 21.

Bangalore, Collings, Kobe.
Bankura, Davies, Busrah.
Alavi Constantine, Jeddah.
Shogan Maru, Sakai, Kobe.
Choyo Maru, Nishimot, M'bassa.
C|o Canton, Lloyd, Liverpool.
Baron Pentland, Campbell, Beira.

Bombay, Jan. 22.

Conte Rosso, Verbes, Trieste.

DEPARTURES.

Bombay, Jan. 22.

Conte Rosso, Verbes, Kobe.
Hague Marie, Shusai, Kobe.

LOADING.

Bombay, Jan. 22.

Steamer Springbank for N. York.
,, Gazava for Rangoon.
,, Choyo Maru for Kobe.

S S Bankura:—The BISN Co's steamer Bankura arrived in harbour on Sunday from Busrah with a genera cargo and 22 passengers.

S S Bangalore:—The P&O SN Coy's steamer Bangalore arrived in harbour on Sunday from Kobe with a general cargo and two passengers.

S S Alavi:—The T M Coy's steamer Alavi arrived in harbour on Sunday from Jeddah with a general cargo and 28 passengers.

S S Shogan Maru:—The O S K steamer Shogan Maru arrived in harbour on Sunday from Kobe with a general cargo.

S S Choyo Maru:—The O S K steamer Choyo Maru arrived in harbour on Sunday from Mombassa with ballast.

S S C|o Canton:—The K N Co's steamer City of Canton arrived in harbour on Sunday from Liverpool with a general cargo.

S S Baron Petland:—The Graham T Coy's steamer Baron Petland arrived in harbour on Sunday from Beira with a cargo of 4051 tons of sugar.

S S Conte Rosso:—The Lloyd T Coy's steamer Conte Rosso arrived in harbour on Monday from Trieste with a general cargo and 135 passengers, and hence she sailed the same day for Kobe etc. with same bottom cargo and 216 through passengers.

S S Hague Maru:—The O S K steamer Hague Maru sailed yesterday for Kobe with a general cargo.

EXPORTS.

Bombay, Jan. 22.

S S Mundra for London.—700 bags linseed oil cakes, Strauss & Co.; 2100 bags groundnut oil cakes, Cox & Kings Ltd.; 128 bags groundnut kernals, K Harjivan & Co.; 1000 bags masoor, T S Thadani & Sons; 15 cases isinglass, Grindlay & Co.

For Dunkirk.—110 bales cotton raw, P Madhaani & Co.; 110 bales cotton raw, Volkart Bros.

For Hull.—500 bags soapstone powder, Indian Crayon Works.; 400 drums groundnut oil, A V Oomerbhoy.

For Haure.—124 bags nigerseed, S M Rajgor & Co.

S S Bangalore for London.—1050 bags groundnut kernals, M Bhuta & Co.; 23 cases chutney F Nowroji, 1 bale woollen carpets I F Levy; 102 bales animal skins D Abraham & Son.

S S Wartenfels for Ghent.—55 bales cotton raw, N Nagshi & Co.

S S Marienfels for Ghent.—275 bales cotton raw, Gill & Co.

For Antwerp.—300 bales cotton raw, S Karamshi & Co.

S S Choyo Maru for Kobe.—500 bales cotton raw, N Manilal & Co.

S S Hague Maru for Kobe:—500 bales cotton raw, Ralli Bros.

For Osaka.—500 bales cotton raw, Ralli Bros.

S S Tottori Maru for Kobe.—70 bales cotton raw, Breul & Co.; 50 bales cotton raw, Katak & Co.; 100 bales cotton raw, Sassoon J. David & Co.

For Osaka.—200 bales cotton raw, Breul & Co.

IMPORTS.

Bombay, Jan. 22.

S S Karanja, Agents, M M & Co., from Zanzibar.—24 cases ivory; 1 case gold bars; 573 bales cloves.

From L'Marques.—135 bags cojee nuts.

From Beira.—5324 bags asbestos.

From D'Salam.—80 bags gum Arabic; 599 bales cotton.

From Mombassa.—1289 bags cotton; 20 cases ivory; 549 logs wood; 100 cks. potatoes; 1000 bags soda ash.

From Seychelles.—358 nos. cocos Damer.

S S Garbeta, Agents, M M & Co., from Rangoon.—29282 bags rice; 300 pig lead bars; 3000 pces. teak scantlings; 109 bkts. ginger; 51 pces. tin; 199 bundles iron sheets and plates.

From Cochin.—292 h|c tea.

From Colombo.—1500 bags copra; 40 bags rubber cuttings; 16 h|c tea.

S S Storviken, Agents, S S N Co., from Rangoon.—32171 bags rice; 150 bags potatoes.

From Colombo.—2500 bags copra.

From Cochin.—165 bags pepper. 301 bags coconuts; 2773 bundles coir yarn; 250 bundles coir rope.

S S British Architect, Agents, A. P. Oil Co., from Abadan.—8868 tons furnace oil in bulk; 2545 tons diesel oil in bulk.

S S Megna, Agents, Madhanlal & Co., from Calcutta.—4038 tons Bengal coal.

S S Poelan Brass, Agents, T Morrison & Co., from Genoa.—100 bags almonds; 56 cases hemp twine; 17 cases machinery; 160 cases rayon yarn; 75 cases cam-;twine;1 7 cases machinery 160 phor; 141 cases cotton and art silk goods; 90 cases paste; 350 bales cotton.

S S Jalamohan, Agents, S S N Co., from Moulmein.—9128 bags rice; 35 bags betelnuts.

From Rangoon.—11087 bags rice.

From Colombo.—275 bags copra

From Tuticorin.—61 bales cotton waste.

From Cochin.—228 bundles coir yarn; 20 bundles coir rope; 119 bags ginger; 25 bags kachoor; 157 bags coconuts; 80 bags pepper.

From Ponani.—150 bags coconuts.

From Calicut.—92 boras cotton waste; 234 h|c tea.

S S Warialda, Agents, M M & Co., from Akyab.—9229 bags rice.

From Cochin.—35 bundles coir rope; 47 bundles coir yarn; 20 cases rubber solting.

SHOW TO BENEFIT H. O. H. FUND

Successful Function At Excelsior

The benefit performance on Sunday entitled the "Lost Chord" for the Garden Village Section of the H. O. H. was a great success. The Hon. Khan Bahadur Dhanji Shaw Cooper was present as the President of the evening, who was very ably supported by Sir Jehangir Boman Beharam, the Chairman of the Executive Council of the H. O. H. During the interval Principal Davar thanked the audience for their response in the cause of the hospitals, as well as Khan Bahadur Cooper, Sir Jehangir Boman Beharam, the directors of Madan Theatres Ltd. and last but not the least Mr. Sohrab Pochkhanawalla, who has used his good offices in securing for the Garden Village Committee the benefit performance for the Sunday evening.

He also pointed out that in the barren Maidan at the Esplanade, the city of funds and pleasures in a most artistic get-up was growing up under the careful nursing of the principal architect, Khan Bahadur Hormusji Pustakia, where after the 7th February they and their friends from all over the Presidency of Bombay were expected to be present to do their bit for hospitals, at the same time pass so many pleasant evenings; that the Organising Committee of the H. O. H. as well as other sectional committees were working hard and would not spare any effort at making the function a success as well as of serving the patrons that came there from all over the country.

PLEA FOR CO-OPERATION.

All they required was their co-operation in making the function a success. Thus the hospitals of Bombay would be able to give a most precious help and relief to the distressed of this city, in their sickness, by helping the Government and the Municipal Corporation not only to maintain all beds working in all the city hospitals, but also, if possible, to add to them which was not possible out of the revenues of both these high bodies owing to the present, condition that prevailed all over the world in common with India.

SECOND SHOW ON TUESDAY.

As a reminder it may be added that the second show arranged by the Garden Village Committee in connection with the H. O. H. is to take place at 6-30 p.m. on Tuesday evening, (23rd instant), at the Edward Theatre entitled "A Night in Cairo". Sir Jehangir Boman Beharam the Chairman of the Executive Council of the H. O. H. has kindly consented to preside, and the show will be run under his distinguished presence.

The tickets for this show can be had from the Edwards Theatre authorities or from the Honorary Secretaries of the Garden Village Committee, H. O. H. office or C|o Davar's College of Commerce, 80, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

Liquidation And Federal Selling In Cotton

MILLS BUY MODERATELY ON DECLINES

Ginning Control Bill In Doubt

UNDERTONE EASY WITH LESS BUYING

Bombay, Jan. 22.

On Saturday the New York cotton futures market advanced during the early part of the day on buying by trade but later prices reacted on long liquidation and declined on selling on the reaction theory.

GINNING BILL.

The immediate future of cotton prices entirely depends on the fate of the Bankhead's ginning Control Bill. Mr. Wallace the Secretary for U. S. Agriculture, is willing to support this bill provided the majority of farmers want it. This bill is a private one and while it is designed to act in line with the Government policy, there are some operators who believe that the operation of the bill will be difficult and possibly the bill not be a law. This fear has induced some long liquidation.

FEDERAL SELLING.

The other important factor which disturbs the upward trend of cotton prices is selling of option cotton by the Federal Agencies. The liquidation of this option cotton will have a favourable effect on cotton prices in the long run. It is often said that Government interference in trade checked speculative activity. But when the market is liquidated of this option cotton, there market will be free from Government purchases and sales. This state will induce speculators to take a bold stand in confirmity with developing situation.

Under this state while the near future entirely depends upon the result of the ginning Control Bill, we think purchases done on weak markets will show good profits in the long run.

NEW YORK MARKET.

The New York cotton futures market opened at a rise of 4 points with May 11.49 and a further improvement of 2 points recorded the highest level of the day. There was speculative unloading which in conjunction with some selling resulted in a decline of 7 points from the highest level The market closed at a net decline of 8 to 12 points. Spot cotton prices declined 5 points to 11.60c.

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

The New Orleans cotton futures market was quiet and closed at a decline of 11 points. Spot cotton prices were reduced by 11 points to 11.18c.

NEW YORK WEEKLY REVIEW.

During the week under review demand was stimulated by Roosevelt's clarification of his monetary plans, Sharp advances in other commodities carried prices to the highest point since July. However at 12 cents for December some traders considered that a sixty-cent dollar was discounted and the market reacted on heavy from Government Agencies.

Final figures on distribution of option contract cotton amounting to about 2,400,000 bales and not yet available. It is reported that up to January 4th 200,000 bales have been sold for account of farmers and that the Agricultural Adjustment Administration officials anticipate that approximately 2,000,000 bales will be placed in the pool.

Opinions are conflicting regarding prospects of the passage of the Bankhead Bill proposing to restrict ginnings of the next season to 9,000,000 bales.

Business both in spot cotton and goods in the latter part of the week has tapered off, although prices were firmly maintained.—Reuter.

The Liverpool Cotton futures markets opened at a rise of 2 points on Saturday. It was a small market with Bombay selling of distant positions. Lower Exchange influenced some local buying. Later on there was moderate hedge selling which was offset by persistent small price fixing by trade. The market clised quiet at a rise of 2 points Middling American spot Cotton prices advanced 4 points to 4.09d. per lb.

INDIAN COTTON.

East Indian Cotton futures market was quiet with scattered buying and selling. Prices closed at a rise of one point with January 4.87. March 4.84 and April 4.87.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Egyptian Cotton future market was irregular and featureless Sakels futures closed unchanged to a decline of one point while spot cotton prices advanced 4 points to 8.44. Uppers futurts closed unchanged to a rise of one point. Spot Upper Cotton prices advanced 4 points to 6.80d. per lb.

FEELING OF CONFIDENCE.

The "Commerce and finance" states:—

"The feeling of confidence in price as a long range proposition is till based primarily, of course, on the well known attitude of the Administration with reference to the general commodity level and the buying power of agricultural products. It is finding encouragement, however in contributing factors such as evidences gradually improving general business conditions, the slowly strengthening statistical position, the projected courtailment of next year's acreage, and the apparently increasing tightness of the Southern spot situation."

PRIVATE CABLES.

Bombay, Jan. 22.

N. Y. May opening	11.49+.04
N. Y. May higher (10-30 a.m.)	11.51+.06
N. Y. May lowest (11-45 a.m.)	11.34—11
N. Y. May closing	11.35—.10
Liverpool May opening	5.81+.02
Liverpool May higher (10-45 a.m.)	5.84—05
Liverpool May lowest (10 a.m.)	5.81+.62
Liverpool May closing	5.81+.02

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cables:—

Their Liverpool Agents cabled as follows:—

Long liquidation taken by trade.

Another of our Liverpool friends cabled:—

"Generally expected American equilisation amount will hold sterling-dollar rate about 5.00 British Authorities unlikely to take action unless appreciation franc too precipitate. Secretary Wallace's statement that bill being prepared to regulate commodity exchanges which would preserve hedging facilities yet eliminate speculative abuses considered significant."

Their New York friends cabled as follows:—

"Long pull bullish, nearby trend dependent somewhat on Government sales option cotton and fate of Gin Control Bill".

Messrs. Sarupchand Prithiraj have received the following cables:—

Liverpool.—Expect market movement immediate future be largely influenced by fate Ginning Control Bill. Basis actual cotton in America very firm; large Houses accumulating old crop Liverpool positions up to July which likely remain very firm until Straddle widens or market advances considerably.

New York.—Realizing by Bulls (owing to) uncertain outcome Ginning Restriction Bill.

New York.—(Dated 19-1-34) Government and speculators liquidating. Liverpool selling large quantities October on straddle; once liquidation over, expect resumption advance,.

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co., have received to-day the following cable information from their Foreign Friends:—

New York.—Easiness reflects profit taking and selling credited Federal Agencies. Trade moderate buyers.

New York.—Statement Administration cannot support compulsory control production construed bearish. Prefer purchases on declines.

HIGH AND LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, Jan. 20.

Broach A-May Op. 201 1/4; Highest 201 1/4; Lowest 200 1/2; Closing 201. Oomra D-J. Op. 180 1/2; Highest 181 1/4; Lowest 180; Closing 181. Oomra March Op. 180 3/4; Highest 181 1/2; Lowest 180 1/4; Closing 181 1/2. Oomra May Op. 182 3/4; Highest 183 3/4; Lowest 182 1/4; Closing 183 3/4. Bengal D-J. Op. 145 3/4; Highest 145 3/4; Lowest 145; Closing 145. Bengal March Op. 146 3/4; Highest 147; Lowest 146 1/4; Closing 146 3/4. Bengal May Op. 150; Highest 150; Lowest 149 1/4; Closing 149 3/4.

WALL-STREET MARKET

WALL STREET MARKET

New York, Jan. 20.

Messrs Batlivala & Karani have issued the following report showing closing quotations of the New York Stock Exchange:—

	Dol.
Amer Power & Light Com	8
Amer. Power & Light Pfd. 6 dol.	
Amer Power & Light 5 p.c. P.A.	20
Amer Forn Power Com ...	10
Amer Forn Power Gold D ...	50
Amer Forn Power 7 p.c. P ...	23
Electric Bond Common	17
Electric Bond 5 dol. Pfd. ...	39
Electric Bond 6 p.c. Pfd	41½
Consolidated Gas	44
Columbia Gas	15
Columbia Gas 6 p.c. Pfd. A ...	72
American Tel. & Tel	119
Western Union Telg	62
Radio Corp.	8
Chesapeake & Ohio	44
New York Central	39
Baltimore & Ohio R. R.	29
Erie R. R.	20
Pennsylvania R. R.	36
Union Pacific R. R.	122
Brooklyn Manhattan Transit	33
Manhattan Modified Gtd. ...	18
Great North Pfd.	26
Interborough Rapid Transit	11
Third Avenue Railway	7
National Dairy	16
Hiram Walker	54
National Distillers	26-1/8
Distillers Seagram	24
Bethelehem Steel	44
United States Steel	56
American Smelting	45
Int. Nickel of Canada ...	22½
Anaconda Copper Mining	16½
Kennecott Copper	22
Cerro de Pasco Copper ...	35
International Harvestor ...	43
General Motors	37
Packard Motor	5
General Electric	22
Goodyear Tyre	39
Mid. Com. Petroleum	13
Standard Oil of N J	46
Cocony	17
American Radiator	16
Chase Bank	27
National City Bank	27
Sun Life of Canada	470
Celanese Corporation of Amr	41½
Glidden	17

Market irregularly higher.

SHANGHAI EXCHANGE

Shanghai, Jan. 22.

T. T. on London—	
Previous Close	1 4 3/8
To-day's Opening	1 4 5/16
To-day's Close	1 4 3/8

NEW YORK SILVER

New York, Jan. 20.

Spot Silver	44 3/8—1/8c.
January	44.61—.09c
March	44.74—16c.

Tone:—Steady.

INDIAN COTTON PARITY

Straddle Differences

Bombay, Jan. 20.

New York—Liverpool:—March 39 May 23 July 6.

Bombay—Liverpool:—Broach A/May 199—Liverpool May 5.79 Rs. 53 1/4 at Exchange 1/6.

Bombay—New York:—Broach A/May 199— New York May 11.35 Rs. 53 3/4 at Cross Rate 4.99 3/4.

BOMBAY SUGAR.

Bombay, Jan. 22.

Java Ready	13 13 0
S S Pasha	4 0 0
S S Nizam	4 0 0
J/M Shipment	4 0 0
F/M Shipment	4 0 0
A/M Shipment	4 0 6

NEW YORK SUGAR.

New York, Jan. 20.

May	1.48+06
July	1.53+06
September	1.57+05

AMERICAN WEEKLY COTTON STATISTICS

NEW YORK, Jan. 19.

	Season to Date.	This Week.	CORRESPONDING Season 1932|33.	Week 1933.	
Total in Sight, (excluding linters)	9,294	120	9,768	239	Bales.
Forwarded to American Mills, including Canada and other American, (excluding linters)	3,083	39	3,050	60	"
Exports from U.S. Ports	4,733	211	4,781	229	"
Of which to Japan	1,156	45	1,052	57	"
Of which to China	171	8	159	16	"
Of which to Great Britain	820	42	823	37	"
Of which to Germany	903	61	1,073	46	"
Stock at New York	——	94	——	199	"
Stock at U. S.. Ports	——	3,873	——	4,736	"
Stock at U. S. Interior Towns	——	2,100	——	2,166	"
World's Visible Supply	——	10,761	——	11,313	"
Of which to American Cotton	——	8,759	——	9,581	"
Forwarded to the world's Mills, (excluding linters)	7,088	295	6,991	230	"
Receipts at U. S. Ports	5,926	137	6,396	199	"

N. B.—All figures are in thousands.

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Jan. 22.

On Sunday there was a fairly good turnover of business in the local market. There was nervous undertone and Broach A-M. delivery was quoted at Rs. 197/14, at which level a prominent operator was a free buyer and prices improved to Rs. 199.

To-day the market opened at Rs. 199/4 for Broach A-M. delivery and after declining to Rs. 199 prices advanced to Rs. 200/12 on short covering. At this level the market was quiet but steady.

Liverpool market opened easy at a decline of 5 points and prices in the local market declined to Rs. 198/8. The market closed at 5-30 p.m. as under.—

Broach A-M. 198/12.
Oomra D-J. 178/8.
Oomra March 179.
Oomra May 181/4.
Bengal D-J. 142/4.
Bengal March 143/4.
Bengal May 146/4.

COTTON TENDERS.

Bombay, Jan. 22.

	To-day	Total.
Bengal D/J.	200	16,600
Oomra D/J.	200	9,200

OFFICIAL COTTON ROOM RATES

Bombay, Jan. 22.

	Extra.	Sup-fine	F K	Good
M.G Bengal UP	155	152	149	145
,, Punjab	155	152	149	145
,, Rajputana	155	152	149	145
,, Oomra N 3	186	183	181	178
,, P.P. No 1	199	196	194	191
,, CP. No 2	192	189	187	184

READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, Jan. 22.

114 Bombay & Co. Parbhani Oomra Rate
56 Do Shirpur Oomra Rate.
56 Do Ehirpur Oomra Rate.
90 N Rajaram Pandurna 192
51 Toyo Mankwa Satona 177
300 Do Limbdi 16 off
825 Do Dhangadhra 14 off
300 Do Wadhwan 15 off
500 Do Limbdi 15 off
200 Do Sallu 15 off
150 G G Kesha & Co Harda 6 on
82 Kotak & Co Broach 183 1/4
86 G G Kesha & Co Dhamangaon 185 1/4
100 Toyomankwa Amraoti 184
25 Raghuvanshi Mill Morbi 182.

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Jan. 22.

	Old	New
Bengal Superfine		157
Bengal Fine		154
Bengal FG		149
Sindh-Punjab Fine		154
Sind-Punjab FG		149
Wardha-Oingt Fine	175	195
Nagpur Savner Fine	175	195
Yeotmal Fine	172	188
Arvi Fine	172	189
Ellichpur Fine	172	189
Amraoti-Berar Fine	172	183
Khamgaon	172	183
Mulkapur	168	178
Khandesh	165	175
Muthia FG	165	
Jalna/Sallu FG	168	175
Burwah Sanavad FG	170	186
Broach Fine	185	
Punjab/American		208
Punjab/American mix		201
Cambodia	245	
Miraj/Sangli	175	
Compta Good	180	
Busoga	320	
Kampala	325	
Manza		300

INDIAN COTTON INTO BOMBAY

Bombay, Jan. 22.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAYY.

Since 1st September.

In full-pressed Bales.

20-1-34		This year
Khandesh	3,871	115.458
Central India	2,924	68,280
Barsi and Nagar	2,622	73,818
Hyderabad-Gaorani	500	21,858
Berar	2,371	150,710
Central Provinces	997	34,111
Total Oomras	13,285	463,935
Dholera	441	7,506
N.-W. Provinces		4,915
Rajputana	213	10,721
Sind-Punjab	2,249	62,080
Broach	3,481	25,402
Coompta & Dharwar	236	8,258
Westerns-Northerns	73	3,354
Cocoanada		
Tinnevelly & Cambodia		5,106
Persian		493
American		18,113
Egyptian & African		47,777
Bom. Burma & other sorts		24
Total	20, 013	576,634

TXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

Bombay, Jan. 22.

1st Sept. to 18th Jan.

In full-pressed Bales.

20-1-34		This year
Europe	2,490	157,108
Japan & China	11,012	81,325
Total	13,502	309,981

MONEY MARKET

Exchange Quotations

Bombay, Jan. 22.

B. C. Rate T T & D D 1/6.

LONDON.—
Banks selling T T & D D 1/6 1/16 Jan.
Banks selling T T 1/6 1/32 Feb-Mar.
Banks selling T T 1/6 April-May.
Banks buying T T 1/6 1/8.
Banks buying D D 1/6 1/8.
Banks buying 3 Mos. 1/6 3/16 Jan-Mar.
Banks buying 3 Mos. 1/6 5/32 Apr-May.

B. C. RATE.—
New York Banks selling T T 269 Nominal.
Bank selling T T 267 Nominal.
Banks buying T T 264 Nominal.

PARIS.—
Banks selling D D 600 Nominal.
Banks buying D D 610 Nominal.

AMSTERDAM.—
Banks selling D D 58 1/4 Nominal

JAPAN.—
Banks selling T T 80 1/4
Banks buying 60 Days 79

HONGKONG.—
Banks selling D D 102

SHANGHAI.—
Banks selling D D 91 3/4

SINGAPORE.—
Banks selling D D 156 3/4

JAVA.—
Banks selling D D 58

BERLIN.—
Banks selling D D 98 3/4

CROSS RATE.—
New York/London 4.99 1/4 20thi inst.
Shanghai London 1/4 5/16 22nd inst.
Japan/London 1/2 3/8 22nd inst.
London/Paris 79.87 20th inst.
London/Belgium 22.50 20th inst.
London/Switzerland 16.17 20th inst.
London/Italy 59.75 20th inst.
London/Berlin 13.20 20th inst.
London/Stockholm 19.39 20th inst.
London/New York 5.02 20th inst.
Holland/London 7.80 20th inst.
Java/London 7.77 1/2 20th inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Steady.
Gold £6-12-10 19th inst. £6-12-9 20th inst.
Silver London Ready 19 3/4 19th inst. 19 5/8 20th inst.
Silver London Forward 19 13/16 19th inst. 19 11/16 20th inst.
Silver New York Ready 44.70 19th inst. 44 5/8 20th inst.
London Discounts 3 Mos 1 1/16 p.c. 19th inst. 1 1/16 p.c. 20th inst.
London Discounts 6 Mos 1 1/8 p.c. 1.. inst. 1/8 p.c. 20th inst.
Imperial Bank Rate 3 1/2 p.c.
Bank of England Rate 2 p.c.
Money:—Call 2 p.c. 3 Mos. 2 p.c. 6 Mos 2 1/2 p.c.
Tone:—Easy.

GOLD & SILVER

Bombay, Jan. 22.

The local Silver Market ruled quiet but dull to-day with a limited business. Prices opened at Rs. 55/4 and improved to Rs. 55/8 on better Shanghai closing advices, but again ruled easy on scattered selling and declined to Rs. 55/5 Gold market opened at Rs. 32/8/6 and advanced to Rs. 32/9/6 on local buying. At this level the market was quiet but steady.

Ready Silver	55/4/0
February Settlement	55/5/0
February Teji Mandi	0/10/0
March Settlement	58/5/0
March Teji Mandi	1/11/0
Ready Gold	32/8/9
February Settlement	32/9/3
February Teji Mandi	0/6/0
March Settlement	32/9/6
March Teji Mandi	0/12/3

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Jan. 22.

	Bales.
Khandesh	3,871
Central India	2,924
Barsi-Nugger	2,622
Hyderabad-Gaorani	500
Berar	2,371
Central Provinces	997
Dhollera	441
Rajputana	248
Sind-Punjab	2,249
Broach	3,481
Compta-Dharwar	236
Westerns-Northerns	73
Cotton Total	20,013
	Cwts.
Wheat	11,018
Linseed	5,684
Rape, Rai & Mustard seeds	270
Gingellyseed	5,928
Poppyseed	9
Groundnuts	20,937
Castorseed	272
Rice	727
Myrabollams	4,309
Cottonseed	10,594
Gram	2,046
Joowar	440
Bajree	930
	Tons.
Coal	851

SHRI MAHAJAN ASSOCIATION LTD.

The following rates prevoiled in the Market on 22nd day of January 1934.

BROACH FULLY GOOD QUARLITY

April-May 1934.
(B. T.)
10-30 Rs. 199/4
12-30 Rs. 200/4
1-30 Rs. 200/4
2-30 Rs. Settlement
4-30 Rs. 199/
530 Rs. 199/4
April-May 1934.
Highest 200/12 p
Lowest 198/12

Coast Ports	8,291
Up-country by Rail	45,931
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and	

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE

Bulls Unload Speculative Purchases

STEEL SHARES EASY

BOMBAY, January 22.

The local Share Bazar was open for trading one hour to-day owing to the death of a member of the Exchange. During this small session there was a gradual decline in prices. The market opened easy with a small decline and during the middle of the session there was a small rally on scattered short covering. However prices again relapsed on renewed long liquidation and closed easy. Mill Shares and Hydro Electric Shares ruled easy. There was increased long liquidation in Tata Steel Shares and both Ordinary and Defds. ruled weak.

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.

Bombay, Jan. 22.

Bombay Dyeing 755, 48, 53.
Century 182, 78, 82, 81.
Central India 226, 23, 26, 23.
Colaba 67.
Crescent 8.
Fazalbhoy 6.
Kohinoor 123, 21, 23-2.
New Great 115, 113-2
Pearl 3.
Simplex 66, 65, 65, 66-14.
Swadeshi 136, 33, 40, 37.
Bundi 25-8, 10.
I. Cement 283, 81, 81-14.
T. Steel Dfd. 205, 200, 3, 1.
T. Steel Ord. 52-4, 51-8, 52, 51-2.
B. Steam 262, 59-6.
B. Burma, 382, 78, 82, 81.
Tata Hydro 142-3, 41-9.
Andhra 1316, 6, 13, 6.
Tram Ord. 137.

Cement Shares were also quiet with scattered selling.

Bombay Dyeings closed at 753/12. Indores declined to 87/8. Nagpores eased to 223/12 but Swadeshis were steady at Rs. 137/8. Morarjees further improved to Rs. 400/ buyers. Andhras eased to 1306/4 and Powers closed at 897/8. Cements also sagged. Indians closed at 281/4, Katnis at 278/12 and Punjabs at 15/8. Bombay Burmas finished at 381/4. Steamers came down to 259/6 Tata Steel ordys were steady around Rs. 52/ but slumped to 51/2 at the finish. Steel defereds closed at 201/4 and 2nd preference were priced at Rs. 115/8. Tone on the whole was bearish. The Imperial Bank shares were quoted ev-dividend to-day.

TEXTILE MILLS.

Bombay, Jan. 22.

	Rs. as.
100 Ahm. Advance	268 12
500 Bom. Cotton ..	20 0
250 Bombay Dyeing	753
250 Bradbury ..	90 0
100 Central India	223
100 Colaba	67 0
100 Cooria ..	62 8
100 Crescent	8
250 Currim	6 4
250 David	60 0
250 Dawn ..	401 4
1 E. D. Sassoon	0-2-3
100 Elphinstone	2 0
250 Fazal	6 0
100 Finlay	68 8
1000 Framji Petit ..	95 0
100 Gokak	108 0
1000 Hindustan ..	1640 0
100 Indore	87 8
100 Kohinoor	123 2
100 Khatau	55 8
100 Madhowji	5 0
250 Madras United ..	65 0
1000 Morarji	350
250 Model ..	50 0
50 Mysore ..	90 0
200 New Great	113 2
100 Oosmanshahi	30 0
250 Pabani	3 8
230 Pearl	3 0
100 Phoenix ..	257 8
25 Sassoon Silk ..	45 0
1000 Sholapur	2,977 8
50 Simplex	66 1
100 Swadeshi	137 8
100 Swan	N 35 0
25 Tata	N 20 0
500 Vishnu	1,415 0
1000 Western	731 4
BANKS.	
50-100 Baroda	84 8
25-50 Central	23-12
500 Imperial	1230 XD
125-500 Imp Contry N	305XD
50-100 India	104 0
5 Union	4-7-6
CEMENTS.	
10 Bundi	25-10
70 Gwalior	76 8
250 Indian	281 4
40 Katni def.	1,075 0
100 Katni Ord	277 0
75 Okha	143 12
10 Punjab	15 6
100 Shahabad	281-14
70 United	62 8
INSURANCE.	
15-100 Jupiter	11 10
15-75 New India	26 6
200 Oriental	3435 0
10-100 Vulcan	6 10
ELECTRIC.	
100 Ahmedabad Old	145
1000 Ondhra Valley	1306 4
10 Ajmer	7 14
50 Bombay Tram	137 8
100 Bom. Suburban	130 0
10 Broach	10 2
100 Karachi ..	191 4
100 Poona ..	187 8
100 Surat ..	167 8
100 Tata Hydro	141 9
1000 Tata Power	897 8
RAILWAYS.	
500 Ahm. Prantij	778 12
100 Amr. Patty ..	113 0
100 C Province	73 8
100 Dhon. Baramati.	80 0
100 Gujarat	62 0
100 Mandra Bhon	80 0
100 Pachora Jamner	75 8
100 Sara Sirajgung ..	84 0
500 Tapty Valley	722 8
MININGS.	
10 Shivrajpur	14 4
30 Tata Steel Def	201 4
75 Tata Steel Ordy	51 2
MISCELLANEOUS.	
100 Alcock	175-10
50 Belapur Sugar	167-8
500 Bombay Steam	250 6
125 Bom. Burma	381 4
50 Bom Burma conty	137-8
30 B. Pearl	2-8-3
50 Bombay Telephone	83 4
100 Ind Bleaching	132 8
100 Ind. Radio def.	500 0
100 Ind. Radio Ord	450 0
1000 Port Canning	545 0
15 Scindia	9 8
30 Tata Construction	53 4
25 Tata Oil	16-4
PREF. SHARES.	
7 p.c. Andhra Vly.	1207 8
6 p.c. Bom. Steam	265 4
7 p.c. Bom. Trams. (T-F)	78 0
5 pc Cen India (TF)	462 8
7 p.c. Katni 1st	123 12
7 p.c. Katni 2nd (TF)	135 0
7-1|2 p.c. Punjab Cement	13 12
7 p.c. Tata Hydro	128 2
7-1/2 p.c. Tata Power	1,235 0
6 p.c. Tata Steel 1st	160 0
7 1/2 pc Tata S 2nd	11-5/8
5-1|2 p.c. Tata Mill	17 4
7 p.c. Vishnu	635 0

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, Jan. 22.

SETTLEMENT SCRIPS

3-1/2 p.c. G P N Sett	83-8
3-1/2 p.c. G P N Cash	83-9-6
4 p.c. 1960/70 Sett	99-2
4 p.c. 1960/70 Cash	99-3
5 p.c. 1945-55 Sett	113-15
5 p.c. 1945-55 Cash	114 0

TAXFREES.

4 p.c. 1953/63 Mysore	100-4
5 pc 1955 Mysore	113-8
5-1/2 p.c. 1938 Mysore	109-8
6-1/2 p.c. 1935 BDL	106-0

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

3-1/2 pc 1945/50 Cash	95-7
4 p.c. 1934/37 Cash	100-7
4 pc 1948 Cash	101-7
4-1/2 pc 1934 Cash	101-0
4-1/2 pc 1955/60 Cash	105-0
5 pc 1930/44 Cash	105-13
5 p.c. 1940/43 Cash	106-5
5 pc 1935 Cash	103-9
5-1/2 pc 1938/40 Cash	107-5
6-1/2 p.c. 1935 TB	105-6

CORPORATION LOAN (TAXABLES.)

4 p.c. B P T 1974	94-0
4 p.c. M Deb 1974	93-0
5 p.c. M Deb 1959	105-8
6 p.c. M Deb 1954	117-12
6 p.c. K P T 1956	118-0
6.1/2 p.c. B I T 1937	108-0

Note.—3-1/2 per cent paper opened to-day at Rs. 83/5 and improved to Rs. 83/8/6, On improved demand. Later on the market was quiet and closed at Rs. 83/8.

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURS.

Bombay, Jan. 22.

	F P Bales 1933-34	1932-33
Receipts to date 20-1-34	5939000	6418000
Receipts Yesterday 20-1-34	13000	22000
Exports to date 20-1-34	4753000	4787000
Stock at Ports 19-1-34	3873000	4735000
Stock Interior Towns 19-1-34	2100000	2166000
Stock Liverpool 19-134	1004000	861000
Visible Supply 19-1-34	8759000	9581000
Quantity in Sight 19-1-34	9294000	9762000
Quantity out of Sight 19-1-34	7088000	6991000

SEEDS TRADERS' ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, Jan. 22.

Castorseeds Delivery May Opening Rs 26-6-0; Highest Rs. 26-9-0; Closing Rs 26-1-0.

Groundnut Seeds Delivery Feb. Opening Rs. 24-5-6; Closing Rs. 23-15-0.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 22 December, 2016

REGD. NO. B. 1065

JUPITER GENERAL
is a progressive Insurance Co.
J5

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

JUPITER GENERAL
can be consulted by the Insuring public on all occasions and for all Insurances.
J6

BOMBAY, TUESDAY, JANUARY 23, 1934

Foreign Minister Hirota Doth Protest Too Much

Says Japan's Intentions Are Misunderstood By All!

SHE IS ONLY ANXIOUS "FOR MAINTAINING PEACE IN FAR EAST AND WHOLE WORLD"

Not Actuated By Any Ulterior Motives

Alleges Japan's Growing Trade, A Cause For Envy

TOKIO, Jan 23

Addressing the Diet, Hirota, the Japanese Foreign Minister, said: "Japanese Government were obliged to serve notice of withdrawal from the League of Nations on 27/3 last year, because the Manchurian incident and questions regarding the state of Manchukuo showed there was no agreement between Japan and the League on the fundamental principles of preserving peace in East Asia."

"At a time when a decisive step is taken His Majesty the Emperor graciously issued a rescript pointing out clearly precisely the path this nation should henceforth pursue. It reads: 'Now that Manchukuo has been founded our Empire deems it essential to respect independence of the new state and encourage its healthy development in order that sources of evil in the Far East may be eradicated and enduring peace thereby established.'

"Further it read: 'However, advancement of international peace is what, as ever more we desire and our attitude towards enterprises of peace shall sustain no change. By quitting the League and embarking on the course of its own, our Empire does not mean it will stand aloof in the extreme Orient, nor that it will isolate itself thereby from the fraternity of nations.'

"'Tis our desire to promote mutual confidence between our Empire and all other powers and make known justice of its cause throughout the world'. I am convinced if we all unite in our endeavours to act in accordance with the wishes of our august Sovereign the world will surely come to realise the fairness and justice of Japan's position and bright will be the future of our Empire."

AFTER WITHDRAWAL FROM LEAGUE

"Personally speaking, in obedience to the Imperial message I was determined to use every ounce of my energy to carry out our national policy by diplomatic means in the interest of the world peace.

Fortunately, to-day, after our withdrawal from the League commercial as well as diplomatic relations between Japan and friendly powers in general become even closer and more cordial than before. I wish to avail myself of this occasion to dwell somewhat on the recent phase of our relations with those countries which are situated in our immediate neighbourhood."

MANCHUKUO

"Manchukuo, thanks to the tireless labours His Excellency the Regent and Government authorities, also to the wholehearted assistance and collaboration extended to her by this country, true to the spirit of Japanese-Manchukuo protocol, has been making steady progress along all the lines of her constructive work."

"In ordering various Governmental institutions especially in the maintenance of law and order, in the development of industry and communication in consolidation of national finance, and in advancement of education and culture, signal success has been achieved. Moreover a decision is about to be made on the establishment of monarchical regime which has been so eagerly awaited by all her people, and which will go far to solidify the foundations of Manchukuo as a young independent nation."

WORLD PEACE

"This is a matter of congratulation not for Manchukuo alone but for the peace of Orient and the peace of the world. I think it behoves our Government and people always mindful of the Imperial rescript to exert their efforts unremittingly in assisting the healthy growth of the New State."—

JAPAN AND RUSSIA.

"Regarding Japan's relations with the Soviet Union, it may be recalled subsequently to the conclusion of the Peking Basic Treaty of 1925, normal contact was maintained between the two countries and that, even after the Manchurian incident, there was a thorough mutual understanding between the two Powers of their respective positions, so that no difficult question was encountered."

"However, more recently the attitude of the Soviet has undergone a change of some sort. It is most surprising and regrettable that the Soviet Union should now take to broadcasting, at home and abroad, through the Press and other channels, unwarranted criticism directed against Japan and circulate exaggerated stories about aggravations of this or that situation, evidently for political and diplomatic purposes which such rumours are calculated to serve."

"Japan has consistently preserved her fair and equitable attitude toward the Soviet Union throughout these years past, before and after the Manchurian incident. Despite fundamental difference in both theory and constitution of State that divide the two countries we have always endeavoured to keep on good neighbourly terms with Soviet Russia, and sought solution of all the question by pacific means."

ADJUSTING TRIPARTITE RELATIONSHIP.

"Especially since the establishment of Manchukuo, the Japanese Government have been acting solely upon their conviction that proper adjustment of tripartite relationship between Japan, Manchukuo and Soviet Union was of paramount importance for the tranquility of East Asia. Japan is setting up certainly no new military establishments along the Manchukuo-Soviet frontiers, Moscow propaganda notwithstanding."

MAINTAINING PEACE IN EAST ASIA.

"The Japanese Government have serious responsibilities for the maintenance of peace in East Asia, and have a firm resolve in that regard. What is more essential in the matter is the stabilisation of China herself. Our Government sincerely hope for the political and economic rehabilitation of China. They hope she will be enabled to unite with Japan in performing the obvious mission, both Japan and China to contribute through mutual aid and co-operation to the peaceful development of their part of the globe."

"Unfortunately the actual situation in the present-day China belies all such hopes. It has been reported of late the Chinese Government are realizing the mistake of persisting in their anti-Japanese attitude and have decided to take steps in looking towards rectification of Sino-Japanese relations, but so far no concrete evidence has come to our notice to confirm the truth of this report."

"Should China appreciate our true motives and give tangible signs of the sincerity on her part, Japan would be glad to reciprocate and meet her more than half way in a spirit of goodwill. It is gratifying to note North China under the control of the Peiping Political Committee remains comparatively quiet."

COMMUNIST ACTIVITIES WATCHED.

"In view of the important rights and interests of Japan in that region and its territorial contiguity with Manchukuo and also from the standpoint of Tangku Truce Agreement, the question of maintenance of peace and order in North China is of special concern to Japan. She expects China to see to it that nothing will happen that may bring chaos to that area. Meanwhile we are watching not without grave misgivings the activities of the Communist Party and the increasing rampancy of the Red Armies in China."

"Indeed it is only as part of the abovementioned friendly policy that Japan has undertaken, since last June, to act as intermediary between Manchukuo and the Soviet Union in their negotiations on the proposed transfer of the North Manchuria Railway. Such being the case I am sure before long, the Soviet Union must come to appreciate fully the true intentions of Japan."

"It is earnestly hoped the North Manchuria Railway negotiations which have unfortunately been at standstill some time past will soon bt resumed."

NO ANIMUS AGAINST AMERICA.

"It may definitely be stated that between Japan and the United States of America there exists no question that is intrinsically difficult of solution. Far from having any thought of picking quarrel with America, Japan fervently desires American friendship. Same time I am confident the United States will not fail to appraise correctly Japan's position in East Asia."

"Only for a time following the outbreak of the Manchurian incident public opinion in America was aroused against Japan bringing about something like temporary estrangement of the two peoples. It is hardly necessary to reiterate Japan is actuated by no ulterior motive other than her desire to establish enduring peace in East Asia."

"Therefore, if only America will clearly perceive the actual condition of the Orient and realise Japan's role as the stabilizing force in East Asia, whatever the emotional tension may yet linger between the two peoples is bound to disappear. I sincerely hope the two great nations across the Pacific will, in view of their important relations, commercial and otherwise, continue to join forces in cultivating their historical friendship and good understand-

(Continued on Page 8).

Mr. Hagenbeck entertained representatives of the Press to Tea at the Taj Mahal Hotel.

The death occurred last week of Sjt. C. Sheshagiri Rao, for 15 years Editor of the "Andhra Patrika," a Telugu Nationalist Daily of Madras.

TEN LAKHS COTTON CASE

Move For Compromise Causes Short Adjournment

An unexpected move for a compromise has necessitated the adjournment of the case against East India Cotton Association and its Directors filed by Messrs. Dulerai and Co. claiming Rs. 10 lakhs as damages for alleged fraud.

When the case was resumed before Mr. Justice Mirza at the High Court, the defendants' counsel mentioned that the parties were trying to come to a settlement.

His Lordship said the case should go on till some definite terms were formulated between the parties.

Accordingly, the evidence of Mr. Hirachand Vanechand, partner of the plaintiffs' firm, was continued.

After the witness was further cross-examined for about an hour, Sir Pursottamdas Thakoredas, the second defendant, came into the Court and had a short talk with Mr. Munshi, plaintiffs' counsel.

Mr. Munshi then asked for an adjournment to enable the parties to discuss the proposed settlement.

His Lordship then adjourned the case for a short time.

The basis for the settlement it is understood is to appoint Mr. Bhulabhai J. Desai, Advocate, as an arbitrator, and his report would be submitted to the Court for confirmation.

As the discussions between the parties for the compromise had not concluded, the case was adjourned to Tuesday.

SIR W. CLARKSON DEAD

SYDNEY, Jan. 21.

The death has occurred of the Engineer Vice-Admiral Sir William Clarkson, one of the founders of the Australian Navy.—Reuter.

Roosevelt Signs R. F. C. Bill

Life Of Corporation Extended To Feb. 1, 1935

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.

President Roosevelt has signed the Reconstruction Finance Corporation Bill extending the Corp s life to February 1, 1935 and increasing its lending power by 850,000,000 dollars.—Reuter.

MAHATMA'S COLLECTION IN C. P. AND BERAR

"Complaints Of Interference Not Substantiated By Facts"

"Confidential Orders" To Government Servants

NAGPUR, Jan. 22.

In the C.P. Council to-day, replying to a question, the Chief Secretary stated that the Government had no information that the Home Member, Mr. E. Raghavendra Rao, was going on long leave preparatory to retirement. Normally the term of his office expires on 8th October, 1935.

Replying to another question, the Chief Secretary said that Government had not received any representation for or against the settlement of Berar question after His Excellency the Viceroy's announcement in Hyderabad.

In reply to a question of Rai Bahadur G.P. Jaiswal, the Revenue Secretary, Mr. R.N. Banerjee said that Government did not contemplate remitting the land revenue and the rent of the province owing to economic depression. Government also pleaded lack of information as to the probable date of next elections to Provincial Councils.

C. P.'S QUOTA TO MAHATMA.

The Chief Secretary, in reply to a further question stated that Government's information was that Mahatma Gandhi took away Rs. 65,722 from C.P. and Rs. 8,203 from Berar, in the course of his recent tour in this province. Six complaints against interference with the arrangements of his visit and collections came to the notice of the Government, but the allegations were not substantiated by facts.

"CONFIDENTIAL ORDERS."

In the C.P. Council, replying to a question the Chief Secretary informed the members that the orders issued by the Government prohibiting its servants from taking part in Gandhiji's meetings, in connection with Gandhiji's visit of contributing to the funds collected in connection with his visit, were confidential, and Government was not prepared to lay a copy of the same on the Council table.—United Press.

CIVIC ADDRESS TO GANDHIJI

Bijapur Sanctions Rs. 200 For Purpose

BIJAPUR, Jan. 22.

The Bijapur Municipal Borough at yesterday's meeting, adopted a resolution to present a civic address to Mahatma Gandhi on his arrival during February.

The Bijapur Municipality has sanctioned Rs. 200 for the purpose. A small committee is appointed to make preparations for the reception.—United Press.

FILMS BANNED BY C. P. GOVT.

NAGPUR, Jan. 22.

The following films have been banned by the C. P. Government at the instance of the Bombay and other Governments.

(1) Gandhi in England. (2) Gandhi sees the King, (3) Gandhi's activities in England, (4) 45th Indian National Congress at Karachi (with Gujerati Titles), (5) 45th Indian National Congress at Karachi, (6) Mahatma Gandhi after his release (7) Mahatma Gandhi after his truce, (8) National Flag hoisting and salutation ceremony (9) Epoch making voyage of Mahatma Gandhi to London, 10) Gandhi News, (11) Mahatma Gandhi in London, (12) Gandhi's visit to Lancashire, (13) Gandhi with Charlie, (14) Arrival of Mahatma Gandhi in London, (15) the funeral procession of J. M. Sen-Gupta and (16) Calcutta's Homage to J. M. Sen-Gupta.

In addition to the above, the films "War on Mothers," "Strange Interlude," "The Front Page" and "A House Divided" have been banned on moral and other grounds. —United Press.

ARREST AFTER 8 YEARS?

Broker Run To Earth By Bombay C. I. D.

ALLEGED FORGING OF ENDORSEMENTS ON BONDS

After eight years vigil the Bombay C.I.D. have succeeded in running to earth a Parsi Broker who has evaded arrest for eight years.

The arrested fugitive is alleged to have misappropriated and forged endorsements on bonds belonging to clients of Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, the well-known Bombay solicitors.

The amount involved is over a lakh of rupees.

Wanted by the Bombay C.I.D. for an offence committed nearly 8 years ago of alleged cheating of a firm of city solicitors to the tune of more than a lakh of rupees, a Parsi has just been arrested at Calcutta.

Framroze P. Commisariat alias Fram Dhala, described as a subbroker, who was alleged to have been absconding since the year 1926, was arrested at the instance of the Bombay C.I.D. at Calcutta a few days ago.

He will be brought down to Bombay shortly to stand his trial for alleged forgery and criminal misappropriation in respect of bonds valued at Rs. 1,02,000 belonging to the firm of Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, Solicitors.

A complaint against Framroze was lodged by Messrs. Mulla and Mulla in the year 1926. It was alleged that the firm entrusted to Framroze several Government bonds for the purpose of renewal, consolidation, and drawing interest in respect of the same from the Public Debt Office, Bombay, during the year 1924-25. It was further alleged that the suspect forged several endorsements in the names of the clients of Messrs. Mulla and Mulla and misappropriated the proceeds of the bonds to the extent of Rs. 1,02,000.

As the suspect was believed to be in hiding the C.I.D. took proceedings against him under Section 512 of the Criminal Procedure Code in 1926 and the Magistrate recorded evidence against him in his absence.

And now, after an unceasing vigil lasting for 8 years the C.I.D. traced him to Calcutta and arrested him.

Framroze is believed to be 42 years old.

HUNT FOR GERMAN GUNMEN

BASLE, Jan. 21.

Numerous Frontier guards and the police are combing the rugged country between the River Birse and the French frontier for two German gunmen who yesterday shot dead two policemen and wounded two others after killing two bank officials in a hold up at Basle.—Reuter.

MR. A. R. IYENGAR'S HEALTH

MADRAS, Jan. 22.

Mr. A. Rangaswami Iyengar has been confined to bed for the last few days. His condition on Saturday evening gave cause for anxiety.

Since Sunday afternoon, however, there has been a distinct turn for the better. He is in capable medical hands, and with careful nursing it is hoped he will completely recover in a few days.—A. P.

PARCELS OF OPAL STONES SEIZED

NAGAPATTAM, Jan. 21.

A smart seizure of parcels booked for Calcutta was effected by the Customs staff at Adirangapatam Post Office. When opened under the warrant from the Additional District Magistrate, Tanjore, the pacel was found to contain about 11650 carats of opal stones of different sizes and qualities roughly valued at about Rs. 10,000. The stones are supposed to have been smuggled from Ceylon in country crafts.—A. P.

Edited by SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI and Printed and Published for the "Bombay Chronicle" Co., Ltd., by KESARINATH RAMKRISHNA GANDRE, at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Red Building, Parsi Bazar Street, Fort, Bombay.